BY THO. T. BRADFORD, FOR DANL. BRADFORD. [Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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SPUN COTTON. LARGE LOT of R. S. HAVILAND and Co's. SPUN CO (TON for sale, warrantraigond, and sobl as low as it can be bought in

Lexingtoo, May 18, 183"-20-14t.

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New Wholesale and Retail · Grocery Store

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GROCERY BUSINESS, UNDER THE NAME OF MILEAR & O'CONNELL. At the North West Corner of Main and Main-Cross Streets, a little below Kerser's Tavern, and a privite Mr. Lague's Carrying Shop,

Views ther arenew receiving a large & wel s decied assortment of

GROCERIES. Which they offer cry low, for cash. They are prepared to receive and forward

Guods consigned to their care, on as hiber-TEAS. I ternis as any house to the City. They will make liberal advances on grouds consigned to then They have a House on Water Street, clase to where the Steam Cars stop, which will

They have now on Land, and will continue to keep, a regular samply of SUPERFINE FLOUR, munificationed by Mr. G. Sarayer, the owner of Dupny's celebrated Mills.

at Mayavitle, to sell his Stone-Ware on commission. They have now on hand several wagon lards, well assorted which they offer on

ectfully solicit their friends and the redicts adduct examine their cock. Mer-acces from a distance will first it to their in-cressing rive them coall. Lexington, mary 6, 1877-19-tf.

Great Bargains!

TO BE HAD AT THE MARBLE FRONT STORE . No. 52, Main St.

As for style and quality, they cannot be beat in the West or any where else: ONE HUNDEED PIECES SUPERFINE OLDTEIS!

With a large and splendfol lot of CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS: LO II figured satins; silk challes; ditto plain silks, satius and challes of every culor; plant and striped butslins; jackonets, lawns and painted morsins; plain straw bouncts open work bouncts; kid, morrocco and leather with a thousand other articles impossible

to think of at present. J. T. FRAZER N. B. A handsome assortment of Carpeting, Ruggs and Daugetts, just received, Lexington, May 30, 1837-22-tf.

TO SPOCK RAISERS. BERSONS engaged in raising males are requested to call at my farm in Switzer-lin I courty, Indiana, 14 miles East of Mail-son and 8 North of Veyay; and a xamine 4 fine JACKS, just imported from Upper California, and three celebrated Hacienda de Cerro Malre. I can recomment these Jacks as beingremask they fine and of the best and most reflicient part, who shewed herey, and I hope that the brood. One of these animals is restably large, and strongly built, and is in every way a desirable piece of property. As to deception is intended to be practised, they Which I beare I a minister of the gospel, in a purply sold on a credit of six months, giving the purchaser splicient—time—to prove their good life laws. Had this min known the character, eptalities-and should they not realize every of his Lord-the eternal Son of God-he would to the undersigned, Madison, Indian 1.

JAMES GRAY.

Switzerland, co. may, 27, 1837-21-3t

Fayette County, Sot. Taken up by Asa Cartagel, living 8 miles from the sentence of condennation reconfed emission and circulation. And, if the U.S. from Lexington on Cartagel, living 8 miles from the sentence of condennation reconfed emission and circulation. And, if the U.S. from Lexington on Cartagel, living 8 miles from the sentence of condennation reconfed emission and circulation. And, if the U.S. by the constitution is prohibited from the erecomposed to be about seven or eight vears old numerous transgressions of the civine law—to tion of of brukes, and every State individually—

ESSAY ON BANKING.

SECTION VI. I think from the few examples I have given, must be manifest that there is no reciprocity it mist be maintest that there is no reciprocity in the present system of banking. Hanks laid cither from necessity or from choice, it matters not which, as to the effects upon the creditors, for every holder of a note is a creditor, and they are left without any possible remedy. The stockholders are at perfect ease and saying the their recognity in their recognity and their recognity. No paper will be discustomed ontil al arrear
ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor, must be cost paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

A D VERTISING.

I square, nr.ess, 3 times weekly, \$1,50; three mouths \$1; six mouths \$7,50, twelve months \$15. Longerones in propocton. accordingly, or otherwise. The directors, I will suppose, reported at different times, a dividend to the stookholders of, say, 10 per ct. per ann, upon each share. But, here again we are in the dark. If two high shad been paid, then they received the interest of 25 per cent, per annum npon it—if one fith, 50 per cent, per anoma. But, I will make the most avorable admission and say to offiths - which amounts to \$200,000. And according, I think, to the admitted rules of braking, would authorize the issuing of \$1,200,000 in notes. But supposing the bank to have been only 16 years in operation, the stockhave been only to years maperating, the sun bolders received in yearly payments, the sun of \$160 in divideous, upon each share, upon which they paid only two fittes, amounting only to \$40 which at 6 per cent, per annum, would, in the same time amount only to \$38 40, so that they received \$1 60 more than they punt ia, with 6 per cent interest upon it. This cul-culation is at simple interest, if calculated at compound interest, the difference would be eastly greater. So that the stockholders, hough they lost their stock paid in still are rainers \$120 in each share—is not this high

ranched usury? I shall now leave the stockhohlers, at least for a while, and turn to the bank debtors. I we have seen had all his bright prospects hlightd-his form, his stock and his furniture sabl, or ather secrificed by the bank, which reduce ion to extreme powerty, and compelled him and his family to leave the place of their nativiy, and go out into the wiblerness to setth here. M, we have seen-although he faded in business, according to the report of the commit tee of investigation, from causes which he comb oot either foresee, nor prevent, and was not nat ed in all his business by notives strictly honest and that the bank made what money it could out of him and his securities—yet, he was east into prison, where he has been about fitteen vents, and so, immediately deprived of liberty and the pussuit of happiness, and mediately of life, for confinement and depression naturally waste human life. And T. though a bank creditor, fared no better than F and M., for he has reduced by the bank from affluence to in solveney, and may have been cast into prison, too, by some of his creditors. While the stocks holders, though they lost their stocks made two r three times as much out of it, as they could ave done in the same time by lending it at le al interest, and are at perfect casetheir persons and property—beyond the power of harrassment. The absence of reciprocity, must now I think be manifest to every center. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness ap

pear by the framers of the rechrition of Independence, to be the principal things which make human existence desirable. Hear their own words, in speaking of men they say,—"They are endowed by their Creator with certain mi They trive also made arrangements with a diseable rights, that am nog these are hus liberty under the manifesturer of SPONE-WARE at Wayvitle, to sell his Stane-Ware on com-States maintains the same ductrine. Is it no then, on thy clear, thou if a man concisoned to feht, and no fraud apparent, should bring sui for false imprisonment, and carry it up to the Supreme Court of the United States, would reover heavy damages. The impressment of few seamen, or the murder of a citizen, by foreign power, are deemed just causes of war Speeches are made in every quarter-drum rattle, and all is excitement, (and perhaps pro at home, who seemly crime is mi-fortune, and who vere as zerdously devoted to the interests of their country as any others in it, combenined to u lingering and ignormous death in prison, without sympathy, without effort for their ic-lief, and without even being thought of, but by very few noble spirits.

If Congress, us is their duty, had established "miform laws on the subject of bankrupicie throughout the United States." -Art. 1, Sec. 8 Clause 4 So as to relieve every honest debtor on his giving up lds property, train all legal ab-ligation, there would have been paid by insol-vent debtors tou dollars for one that has been paid. Friends night have helpful them in business, but this they would not do, nor would any bonest debtor receive, when he knew that as roon as he got a little property in possession, some engle-eyed creditor might come and seize it all. Besides, he would, with a light cart, have excited all his powers to obtain the neaus of paying his debts, for the law of honor, and the moral law, he still felt strongly binding him to this duty. The condition of insolvent debtors in this State is happy, in comparison with most of the other States. The Legislature with most of the other States. The Legislature of 1820 and 221, greatly enlarged their privi-leges, and in 1821 and 322 if I recollect rightly, ectation, they can be returned. Any com have known bim to be a most urdent relief igations on the subject, may be addressed man—for he came from beaven to earth, said beal the broken bearted, to proclain deliverand obeyed and siffered and died, to deliver ne

ther State, among the smallest, it very respectible journal informs us that there are more than forty banks, only two of which have paid in the whole amount of stock, yet they want to be allowed more capital.

With respect to the bank Z., I made my calculations from the anst favorable admission; and now let me make it from the extent of the charter, one millian of dollars. In consequence of which they issue three milhons of dollars, upon the two fifths of stock paid m-and who can hinder theor-so that the stockholders on a dividend of 10 per cent. per annua on the amount issued—nearly 7 per cent. on notes discounted and 3 or 4 per cent. per unnum on ex-change, &c., received in sixteen years \$480 on cach share, which is rather more than \$400 profit, after deducting the loss of their capital with legal interest on it. Is not this excessive and unparelled usury? Shall these things con-

SECTION VII.

Another evil is, favoritism, or partialities and projudices. For example, A. and B. are mid-de-aged men, of established character, equally good. They have each a cash capital of

\$5,400—they are disposed to go into business—say mercantile—they each get on accommudation, as it is cailed, at the Bank W. of \$3,000 find set out to purchase goods, and each lay in \$12,000 worth, by which they contract a debt \$4,000. They return and open their goods nd sell, some fin cash, and some on credittheir payments become due, but they have not old enough for cash to meet them-they take notes at 69 or 90 days, negotiable at the Bank W., which with their cash amount to more than their dehts. These notes they offer at the bank for discount-the bank discounts every cent of A.'s notes, but not one cent of B.'s Which enables A. to pay up to the day, which raises his credit with his creditors, while B. is trying to harrow the money, the collector is waiting with impatience, in consequence of which IL's credit sinks; and after many unsuce-stid attempts to borrow it, is obliged to sell he notes he offered at bruk, at the rate of 30 or 50 per cent, discount, amb make his payment. They go amb purchase gonds again—A, pur-chases on better terms than B, become in high er credit-and ron in debt again to the same immunt, as at first-they return and sell- and their julyments become due. A, obtains the money as before and pays to the very day; but B, not willing to trust to the braik again, made up his money from other sources, and was pro pared to pay to the day too; but the bink, who knows every body's business, to punish him, perhaps, for speaking too treely about their conduct in discounting for A, and not for him, nankes a heavy call, of 50 per cent. This unexpected call, greatly embarrasses B. again-he has no alternative, but to sed his customers notes, which he is obliged to do at an enormous discount; this besides the loss, displeases his customers, and consequently injures his bosiness. Things go on this way for a while, till B. is much reduced and obliged to quit his business. ness, while A. always has pleaty of alone to huy goods, make his payments, and to seem every bargain that is officied, of goods and of property of every kind, and becomes very rich We see from this small example, how easy it is for banks, which have nearly the entire conta

of the circulating median, to put down one man, and to put up noother. And if report by true, this favoritism has been practised to a vast, vast extent. Shall these things continue so? Section vill. Another evil is-power. Their power t In contemplating this subject, is my present feeble state of body and mind, it all its namifications and adjustine, I feel a shrinking from the attempt to write any thing if the subject. But I feel constrained to say beamlative mind to a thorough investigation of

Every bank has more or less influence over its debtors, these who do business with it and re-ceive favors from it. This fact is too obvious or proof. And that this influence is frequently, usy, commonly, exerted at our elections of every kind, small and great, is a fact equally notorious. And that this influence is an isocratical, is a fact equally incontrovertible. For every bank, is an aristocracy in essence and as ture, smaller or greater, according to the di-mensions of the bank, and give their weight unoffnence to that party. I need not detain you by entering into many particulars on this subect, but will immediately toon your attention the late Bank of the United States, the recol lection, of which is fresh in your memories. In this hank we see the form, leatures, obtracter and conduct of a bank of stature and maturity And from it we may learn their general char Addition it we hay learn their general character. Muny opproved of this bank, wholly but more objected to it wholly. In appoval, it must be acknowledged, though it had it wantogs, in about 1820, '21, '23, and '23, that it furnished the best paper money we ever lad The objections to the United States Back a mmernus:-lst. That it was illegitimate-tha he Constitution of the United States does no allow of the existence of any such thing this must be manifest to every man of common sense, who will carefully study the constitution -for the constitution is ours, and the common sense construction, is the construction, which WE THE PEOPLE give to it. And we choose, in this matter, as in many others, to read and un derstand for ourselves. What was it that made Washington's and Jackson's administration preeminently excellent? but their common sense could t, according to the oath they had taken? Art. 5, Clause 9, Con-C. U.S. Whiel was a solemn appeal to the God of the Bible, to whom they had to render their final account. They did not go back to the darkness of pagan-

ism to get lights for a christian bation.

"No Stote shall-emit bills of credit."-Art 1. Sec. 10. This prohibition certainly includes ever State, and if every State, the whole Unite States. And so the people understood it, of they would not have inhipted it. For, in coasequence of the depreciation of the old contionce to the captives, and recovering of sight to bental paper money, as far as \$100 for 1, and the blint, to set at liberty them that are bruis-ed;" and took on Lim the form of a servant, gusted and injured by paper money, than the were determined to guard against its futur and so many grammatical errors in it, deliver us from the power of the second death.

In a small portion of white one each brek, and little white one are the root of the tail, supposed to be made by the erupper; appraised to Light to be made by the erupper; appraised to Light to be made by the erupper; appraised to Light to be made by the erupper; appraised to Light to be made by the erupper; appraised to Light to be made by the erupper; appraised to Light to be made by the erupper; appraised to Light to be made by the erupper; appraised to Light to be made by the erupper; appraised to Light to be made by the erupper; appraised to Light to be made by the erupper; appraised to Light to be made by the erupper; appraised to Light to Light the power tot granted, in the control of which we are to Light that it would take too much time to rectangle and so many grammatical errors in it, deliver us from the power of the second death. Grom whence dult the transpersions of the Community that it would take too much time to rectangle and so many grammatical errors in it, deliver us from the power of the second death. Grom whence dult to make the transpersion of the tail, supposed to long, I must return.

Fellow citizens there appears to be somes two self-will and not from us the towner of the two will take too much time to rectangle and so many grammatical errors in it, deliver us from the power of the second death. Grom the control of the tail, supposed to long, I must return.

Fellow citizens there appears do cere made the transpers and even mean to leave the rectangle and so many grammatical errors in it, that it would take too much time to rectangle and so many grammatical errors in it, that it would take too much time to root the body them. Now, let low citizens, thus the body the designs of its of the law of the

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1837. plications for charters for new banks. In another State, among the smallest, n very respectable journal informs us that there are more table journal informs us that there are more From these I shall give some extracts: "In the build, me Houses with them if that is done, it we believe the public would clearly unroom these considered the authority of the good people of these colonies."—Dec. of Ind. last part.—This, shows, that all power is derived from the people. The constitution of the States, or confederation, on ten years experience, was not taked by the people, is evident from the very first woods of the people's constitution: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," &c. These are the objects for which on constitution was framed and adopted, and which our constitution was framed and adopted, and which we must at all sacrifices perpetuate. Again—"All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in the Congress of the United States."— Art. I, Sec. I, Con. U. S. "Granted,"-granted by us the PROPLE-it is self evident then, that what was not granted was retained. Also, in the above annunciation or preface to the coufitution-we the people, &c. for such and such oursones. "The Congress shall have power." -Art. 1, Sec. 8. Here we say what power --Judicial powers are granted. Art. 3, Sec. 1.— Executive power granted. Art. 2, Sec. 2, Clause L. Again- The powers not delegated to the

U. States by the constitution," &c .-- Amend-ments, Art. 10. This is a jumbled article, considering it was composed by the great men of the nation; but the meaning appears to be, that the powers not granted are retained to the people. Many more extracts to the point might be given, but time forlids. However, to save time beneather, I shall give one more extract, though rather out of place, from the constitution of Kentucky: "That all men when they form a social compact are equal; and that no man, or set of men are entitled to ex clusive, separate, public emobuneuts, or privi-leges, from the community, but in consideration of public services. That this power is in-herent in the people, &c. Art. 10, Clause 1 and 2, Cons. Ky.

Discotion 2d, to the U. S. Bink—favoritism.

The grant of loons of thousands of dollars to some men, for unworthy objects, while others of good standing, parsaing an honest and hono able business could not obtain a didlor. An d was strongly suspected, if not proved, that the trank officers, at least, of the norther bank, were secretly concerned in cruel sleaving and ever, the committee from Congress, reported, a year or two ago, so fully upon some subjects, among which this was embraced, that I shall

Dojection 3d-to the U. S. Bank-power .-This is an extensive, pond rous and crushing lopic. Pirst—the charter granted large powers, and the exclusive privilege for two ty years--as if for valuable discoveries, or services rendered. Secondly-it medled with our elections, and attempted to seize the reins of one overnment -- denounced the democratic party as maranders and vagabonds—threatened the the piewer that gave it being-inconced on this maristrate with dried catastrophics and ic, which, perhaps, never is this repulsion, which, perhaps, never would have been reard of, but for this fendish conster.

Objection 4th—to the U.S. Bank. Four

ittle at the stock was private projectly, no one fails orblic. If Government had a right to hull part of the stock, it had just as oneh right to hold the whole. But the matter was so con rive t, that government shoul that t just enough took to give the bank abgrity, a therice and favor anoug the people. An Loudinghost parly believed that it belonged entirely to the United States. This they referred from the decentred name give (10 it, a Bank of the Cainel States was private property and bedicts and foreignerunder their control and monageneral, while he United States occupied the neural phree of a subservient third person. Aml the stack on transferable, so that housefuls of it orgin possible. into the lands of foreigners, highs and nobles or even some one of the m, and thereby he would get the control of our co-culating medium, to a great extent, a power which ought not us be in-trusted may where, but in the bambend the people, or their immediate representatives.

SECTION IX. man, and he not worth one dollar, have the en-tire centroul of the whale circulating medium as it tow noves through Banks, and he may t he chroses merely as agent for others, without any of the profits of Bruking in less than half century, own half the United States. must of course have the entire controls of the stoss, the ordinary amount of money is in ch wlation-He, as well as others, harrows from Bank a few thousand dollars-tle fixes his eye on some place as desirable to own property in - He begins to make oalls at the Baok in the sace and such other places as may be necessu ry to effect his object, of 10 or 20 per. cent. every 60 days-Atlength money becomes senree -property talls—calls go on-property gets ower--one are obliged to sell-He buys, not pechaps in person, but by an agent-Wheir he has bought as much as be thinks proper, he begius to noike large issues-money becomes plenty gus to noke large issues—money becomes plenty—property rises fast; gets high and in demend—lesells all his, for two or three times as much as he gave tor ir—if he has a mind to ruin the purchasers, he begins his calls again—it be has a mind to favour them, he does not, but perhaps, outimes his i sues till be gets will his nomey ot in the incantime has been calling aid pre ring the way for purchasing in so ices-And so ou-til after a while, be make oils in many places, and imploys many agent -And so roes un-purchising; He now begin in thin some property and to sell some; And coss on—marking money plenty and scarce— purchaseing and retaining, and selling, antil his wealth is immense. For the value of money according as it is plenty, or is scarce; for has but little intrensic value, even the best of it; gold and siver coin-While property; that is, Lands, Houses and Lots &c., have intrins he would note ot less, according as money representative of property. As for example A nam with his wife and children, and all th necessary implements of husbandry, and all the cormon domestic animals, lived on a plea-sart and truitful I land, remote from all other Land, and lonoan beings, and had built bim good dweBing house & other convenient houses

must be done with these hands of mine; they might place my children to play with; But my llouse shelters us all very confortably; from wints, and rains, and sun, and dews; my winds, and rains, and sun, and dews; my farm and my herds afford as abundance of fond—my flux and my flocks afford as abundance of clothing; and my springs abandance of pure good water; none of which your dollars can afford my springs are supported by the support of the suppo true universally. And all the supposed difference, coursels in this; that in communities,

tract satillies, sycophants, and perhaps, pen-sioners, and to create partizons, which taken all logether mades great multitude. And the bill logether made's great multitude. And the Bank knowing its political and physical strength, boldly demanded, rather than prayed, for the privilege of existing lwenty years huger. And the millions of the Bank party, supported by Bank power, and cheered by Bank favour, were so clamerous playing and active, that they were a full match for the whole democratic host, with their veteran and skullful lender at their head—11 is a few and like their veterand. His act-and His alone, defeated the whole Bank army. Our whole Hast, with our noble President, Jackson, at our head were never able to conquer it; It moved out of existence with flying calours in defiance of power. This is the cast us, an immense sum of money, in the pay, and expenses of congress, while debating about the framing and finishing the charter And then again about rechartering it. To say nothing about the time lost by citizens in talking, and reading their debates. A sum per-haps, in all not short of ten millions of ollars. A sum sufficient to bless thousands of poor fam-A some five times greater than that, for which they exceedingly obused the late Post Master Goneral, because he, in his magnatumity, expended it in sending the Mail to numerous new settlements, which did not half proe expense, and in sending it more frequently other places.

Now, fellow democrats and patriots-it heboves us to hook well to the backing business. If we do not, we will ere barg lone all that was gained by the Revolutionary War-We will own be brought under a monied aristocracy, or perhaps, despotism. How soon may a cona periods, inspatism. Traws sum may a con-ture be convened, that may thick it, sincerely, or from interest, in cessary to have an other Puixed States Back, similar to the list. For the bank bas, or soon will, cease to be an electroncering teet. And we may not have a Jack-on in the Presidential chair, to veto their charter. Or if we have, the intercates of a bank, may be so inductions in both bouses as to nem a coestibutional majority, (two-thirds, Art. 1, Sec. 7, Clause 2,) and so pass the act by on strength. And they will have a very oil pretext—the misoundness of our circula tug medium, and the consequent emburruss muents, and lasses of the people. For at this time, they can hardly pass from one State to mother, without loosing from two to five per pretty beavy loss-fitty dollars on a thousand may as well remark now on language generally aved against the bruks of another, ambyen of the same state—endeavoring to depreciate according which countries dergood actings. But which is calculated to produce on barrassment, coefficier, escord and disme-

-Pinally-It is for the good People of these Print I start sto say whether These things shall continue some not shall we sitently and united by bear the I se arising from an insomid circulating a ration? "Which a ust in the course of the County Court of Payette in taking the latting a ration?" Which a ust in the course of the county Court of Payette in taking the latting a ration? "Which a ust in the course of the court of the course of the court of Payette in taking the latting a rational?" Which a ust in the course of the court of Payette in taking the latting a rational start of the course of the court of Payette in taking the latting a rational start of the course iduately paid by the labouring classes.

Shall we sustain, perhaps, a thousand or more Banking companies, after all that we have seen of them? The stockholders of which, such, die not are cent's worth of productive dour in a year, yet receive in dividends or tack, probably more than sixty millions of olders yearly. For I suppose that, in all the S., they have at least six bundred millions at ten per, cent, will produce the above suming classes - For where there is no labour there mo wealth-sis a self evidert truth. Shall we let the monied power, or power of money, re-maining the bands of the Banks? This is no nomense power-as we have seen it in the Bank of the U. S., and other Banks-A power more to be dreaded by us than all other earthly pow -A power which He who calls things by their right names, for He made alt things, calls the god of this world (that is, riches, which the chules money, and all that will command it) the not potent governing power, in the hearts

men by pature, of all others.
We have seen that the monted power is not in sale keeping—supposing that it never find and that it never would be abused,—why should we? for what reason? permit ourselves, we the People, to remain exposed to this destractive power? Why should we pay yearly such an enforcement and it is the land. chan enormous sum of mancy to the for the use of their notes, good or bad? Why should we loose so much money yearly und in are so many embarrasments from an musoum These are questions of stupendons nt some may suppose that there is no remedy-1 hope there is,

TO THE FARMERS AND MECHAN-THE CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY,

GENERALLY: THERE appeared in the columns of the Observer and Reporter of May last, two pieces over the signature of One of the People, and the following article, was attributes to us designs of the most infaprepared as an unswer to the first of those mous kind. In answering this part of pieces and presented to one of the pubishers for insertion in the said paper, who after reading it, promised that it should make its appearance in the Saturday and Wednesday's paper following; but ulis, instead of its appearance according to promise, there appeared an article statingthat it was so badly spe't, and so many grammatical errors in it. we have done nothing in secret. It is by

lie in the wordsthat it was first written, we believe the public would clearly understand it, ungrammatical as it is. The truth, is, fellow-citizens, it was the sentiment it contains that galled them so severely, and prohibited its insertion. They are iletermined that we shall not be heard in our own defence, if they can

It will be recollected that on Saturday this article was presented, and on Wedhouses, and torms, and flocks, and herds, are unmerons, and money will buy them.

In continuance—Respecting the Power of the Doited States Bamble; It had power to attentional to the Saturday's and Wednesday's paper, so that they had four days to examine it hefare they promised to publish it, and three days more before it received its veto Now fellow-citizens, this will show that the reasons assigned in the Saturday's paper, will not answer the purpose; and the fact is, they were determined, ns we have beenfully persuaded, that we should not be heard. We have therefare been compelled to resort to the expedicut of defending ourselves by publishing the beforenamed article verbatim

To the Editors of the Observer and Re-

in hand-bills. porter. Gentlemen-There appeared in your paper of the 3rd ult. a piece over the signnture of one of the people in which the farmers of the Chilesburg Precinct are severely censured and misrepresented, and which if true, is calculated to sink them on a level with the meanest and most degraded of the human kind, and all in consequence of a public meeting held at Chileshurg to take into consideration the late act of the County Court of Fayette ir appropriating 100,000 dollars to be raised by un advalorem tax, and laid out in stock of the Charleston and Cincinnati rail road. I therefore, being a farmer of the Chilesburg precinct, and one of those that composed the meeting above spoken of, feel it a fluty due to the citizens that composed that meeting, and to my own personal character to defend them from the ungrounded and unprovoked attack, made on them by the one of the people, but in making this defence, it is foreign from our design to descend to the low invectives, personal abuse and seurrility, that makes so prominent a feaure in the publication of our accuser. We have neither time nor disposition nor do we believe that our readers have any elish for such productions. We expect a deal in facts and facts alone, and facts von know, are stubborn things, and as we expect to deal in facts, we will say that t is a fact, and one of which we are not ash med, that at a meeting at Chilesburg, we did then and there pass a certion of nower unprecedented and grauled them by the constitution. We, therefore entered our solemn protest as gainst it. This, fellow-citizens of Fayette, is one of the enormous sins for which we have been so severely censured, and so grassly slandered; and has it come to pass, that in these United States of A. merica, in the State of Kentucky, and county of Fayette, that her citizens dare not call in question the acts of her own public servants, without being severely censured, grossly misrepresented and slandered, and the most opprobleus epithets heatied upon them? and all for what? question the doings of gentlemen in office. If fellow-citizens, the passing such resolutions, as we passed at Chilesburg, is to bring flown upon us such heavy de-

rea, I ask for what? mercly for calling in nunciations, what shall we do? shall we quietly and tamely submit to any and every thing that our own servants may see proper to impose upon us, and thus bow our necks and take the yoke, without even a murmur?-or shall we deliberately and manly take into consideration the acts of our own public servants, and give praise where praise is due, and blame where blame is due. The latter importance to the great majority of the good has been the course, the course pursued by the citizens of the Chileshurg pre-tationring class, to which I have the humour to count, in times that are past and gone; and such I trust will be their course intimes to come. Our accuser not being content with denouncing the before na-ICS OF FAYETTE COUNTY AND med resolutions, to be of the most nudacious and daring character, but through the acuteness of his optics he penetrates into the inmost recesses of our minds-yes, he tells with an air of infalthility, what is going on hour hearts, and the gentleman's rare production, we would refer the public to our words and actions; for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, and what our thoughts design to do, our hands with all our might pursue. We make no hoast as to the purity of our designs, our acts have been open und above board,

not to be so eagle-eyed as to pry into the lieve the meaning of his speech was, that lasville and vicinity, (composed of citizens part being common farmers, we pretend we leave that to infalibility itself, and instead of Mr. Van Buren. We never Courthouse, on M nday tho 12th day of are content to judge of men by what they fired a gun, as some say he hates the June, 1837, for the purpose of taking insay and do. Our accuser after having laid the foundation of his edifice, upon what he imagines to be our designs, he late war, and in favor of the Hartford then proceeds to the rearing of his immense fabric of assertions, misrepresentations and calumnies, all of which I shall not attempt to notice. His flighty next, but keep dark !? imagination augurs to him we are for war, interminable war upon the County Court, and upon the members of our Legislature, for taking stockin the Charleston rail road. If to call in question their acts be war, then indeed we are for war, (although we farmers are not accustomed so to call it) for we have called in "A Scathing Epistle." Upon a perusal of it, I question that act, and have protested and do protest, and will continuo to protest against it, until that clause in our test against it, until that clause in our constitution is shown us, authorising the County Court or Legislature, or the two County Court or Legislature, or the two combined, to tax the people of Fayette in my estimation, extraordinary and erroncom county alone, for any such mighty projects. We are well aware of all the arguments that are used to support this act, but as Mr. One of the People has not but as Mr. One of the reopie has not introduced them, we will not at this time quil seem that the productions of such a tran quil senson should share largely in the same expose them, for it seems, that such was the violence of his rage against us, that he entirely forgot to place any argument mark, the anthor of "A Scathing Epistle," or reason in his production, contenting himself with railing instead of reasoning; he also says, we are for war against Lexington, against the whole internal improvement system, and against the agriculture and labor of the country. This is an assertion without a particle of evidence to sustain it; for we passed no resodence to sustain it is sustain it is sus lution against Lexington, against the in-ternal improvements, nor against the labor of the county: we therefore place all this to his fertile imagining genius; he was nightly increased in goods; he would next strikes at what he calls our maxim, which is, give us more cattle and we will get more land; the first time I have ever great White Palace, by the strange virtue of great White Palace, by the strange virtue of get more land; the first time I have ever heard a people censured for increasing their stocks of cattle, or for adding to their tracts of land. And please tell me, Mr. One of the People, what inducements are you offering to the people of Fayette, to influence them to assist in making this great, this magnificent rail road? are you! not telling thom, that you will facilitate commerce, and that it will have a tendency toenrich our country? tell Kentucky, tell South Carolina, that her interest is not to be promoted, that she is not to grow richer by it, and she will not make one foot of the road; in fact, is not money, which is but a substitute for land and cattle the great moving cause in this undertaking? hat to show you that the writer was actuated moro by malice, than by correct principles, and that he must have labored under some morbid derangement to call forth the spirit that it breathes, its per of mind-compare what he says is our maxim, with what ho says a few sentences above: he says, we are against the agriculture and labor of the county, and directly afterwards says that we are for more land and more cattle; and nowigentle render, please reconcile them il you can. If we were to attempt to expose all the little discrepances that appear in this of industry, should give over their parts production, it would take more time than great political theatie to be played by boyish we at this time see proper to bestow, suffice it to say, that we have shown the doctrine, the reflecting council for a moon whole foundation is sandy, and having doubt. We nll know youth's impatience

Chilesburg precinct are before you; they dangering the success of a young geotlemon' course through hic, to encourage him to enter are the deliberate convictions of our minds. This meeting was not gottenup, wishes prematurely, ere he has laid that deep to stir up strife and discord, nor was it strong foundation in which an after superstruct gotten up by aspirants for office; there tion may be raised to the heavens? But Mr gotten up by aspirants for office; there are no ollice seekers among us that we know of, although we are persuaded that it would be better for us, and our state might yet be saved from bankrupey, were we to elect sober steady farmers to the Legislature, instead of pettifoggers, who are loitering about the streets of the city, in the groceries and grog shops, and at the card tables. We have no lostile feelings towards a member of the County Conrt, nor have we any towards light that law, every where, partakes of the character of the liw-giver. What now are the character of the light to the character of the legislation? Let reason and every-day sense, answer, and they will rebuke the suggestion of the anthor of "a seathing epistle." Whenever our legislative conneils are filled—whether state or County Court, nor have we any towards legislative councils are filled -whether state or the members of the Legislature; but we | national, but especially the latter-with young do believe they have transcended 'the men, we must expect to be visited by two afflict for the money; we had rather pay four times as much in accordance with the times as much in accordance with the constitution of our country, than to see theme vacillancy, that the ship will continue, as one dollar paid in violation of that sacred compact. We believe he people ought to interpose and check the progress of ri are firmly rivetted upon them.
A FRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Fayette.county, June 10, 1837.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TO MY COUSIN JIM BUCKET. We heard, some how or other, on that memorable morning, that the great and mighty Daniel Webster would be in our showing it is high time he should finally and town at 9 o'clock, a m. Well, Jim, 1 forever decline the hard life of the politician. present occasion. That accounts for the sions a calm dispassionate production should figure they made on their return. Eveand made the necessary arrangements. ness and rashness, is also inexplicable unless up Mr. Webster was to be mounted on Mr. on the grounds that he has a son, or soo-io-law in the stage. All in order—here they up into the tender embraces of his country. come. Mr. - mounted up in the stage, all his acquaintances believing him to be deprecate the sweeping manner in which Mr. Webster, although just like Mr. — W. denounces the administration party; and Mr. Webster, was taken for a Cherokee though I am myself a youth, and possibly covet Chief, whom we supposed to be the travelling companion of Mr. W. When they arrove at the tayern, men, women ability to wish the promulgation of Mr. W.'s arrove at the tavern, men, women, chil new doctrine to go nacorrected.

HANNIBAL. dren, and even negroes, had met to hear

him. You know I cannot remember speeches; but he took on mightily. I besmell of gunpowder. Now, Cousin Jim. to consideration the pecuniary affairs and some people say he was opposed to the Convention, and entirely anti-Republic can. Just between ourselves, let me know what you think about it in your

Your cousin, NED BUCKET.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

LEBANON, June 9, 1837. Mr. EDITOR, -I observe that there is going the rounds an article from the peo of the vener able R. Wickliffe, which is captionsly heade nin struck with two things which seem remark-able, as they cuienate from a source so very

commendations. It is a rnre occurrence to find a gentleman of Mr. W.'s years breaking deals, exclusively, from end to end, in broad, malignant assertion, and forced, unjustifiable, and irrational deduction.

The reader, whose credulity or want of re een at any time blessed with the sight of heir creed, had become as Crossis in wordly store; in a word, such a character just rising from a hearty meal on this rare dish, "A Senthing Episile," would be near ready to conjecture, that the liberty of the land was trodden in the dust, its wealth taken oud divided as spoil by n bandit horde, who, enriched by their rapine, were even yet riding over the mins of the fallen nation, and fiendlike, exulting in the the fallen nation, and fiendlike, exulting in the dire calamities which, their own reckle-ness had wrought, Yes, sir, such and even more would be the strange maginings of credulity and simplicity after reading the envious and stormy production of Mr. W.'s viper rage. But is there one idea, one single image, of his holding forth, to be found in the reality? The very question is offensive to common sense. Such being the singularly and overs being the singularly malignant and over wrought character of the epistle of the venera ble gentleman, and it being so diametrically opposite to that, which should and usually does emanate from the pen of the aged and experienced, and such more especially being its characteristics. acter under circumstances so little calculated real filled me, as before remarked, with pro-bound astonishment.

But there was something more which seem ed to me to be stronge, passing strange, in Mr. W.'s whirl of thought and fancy. It was the novel doctrine, that, for the good and safety of the milion, age and experience should give place to youth and inexperience; that men in the hipest senson of their intelligence, after gatherng in the full jotellectual harvest of many year uctors, tyros in the art of theatrical perfor mance. That this, sir, is a new and dangeror sapped, that, the superstructure must necessarily fall to the ground.

In conclusion we would say to the free-life? Is there not nather, need to carb their men of Favette, that the acts of the promature and ardent aspirings? Is it not en ling evils; 1st, improvident, rash, unwise ennct soon cooform, we must be subject to such ex

sing power, before the chains of despotism cal fruit of youthful legislation. And I ask is such the fruit which the wants of this country demand? Du we not know that of all thing else the interest of our government calls for nothing so imperatively as for a settled nulform policy; to have which our statesmen unist be, not as Mr. W. would have them boys, but men, I mean men in experience and intellectual acquirement, men too far advanced to be drive DEAR JIM,—We had high times here waywardly by that dangerous and shitting (Shelbyville) on the 29th inst. (May).— breeze which never fails to blow in the season of

know you would have been pleased to The object of this communication, is to exhave seen the uproar; as horses are not plenty in town, the lleetest on foot, was the more likely to obtain lorses for the uproar to the more likely to obtain lorses for the uproar to the more likely to obtain lorses for the uproaction. That accounts for the ry fat man was mounted on a lean pony.

They soon put out, and shortly met what their eyes wished to see. They halted, or other near relative, whom in the plentitude of his parental kindness, he wishes to see taken

For one, though I be in the main a whig, I

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nichocondition of the country:

On motion, Col. O. Anderson was called to the chair, and ELLIS CORN, Esq. appointed Secretary, Dr. Alexander K. Marshall, in a brief and forcible address, explained the object of the meeting; whereupon it was moved, that a committee be appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Alex. K. Marshall, Geo Shanklin and Richard H. Ridgely, Esqrs, who, after retiring a few moments presented several resolutions, which were ably discussed by Messrs. Marshall, Shanklin, Wake, and Ridgely. H. Daniel, fered the following resolutions, as a substitute for those presented by the committee, which being read, were unanimously adonted.

Resolved, That whilst the citizens of Jassamine, seriously lament the financial derangement of the country, they must acknowledge the absolute necessity which compelled the Banks of Kentucky to suspend juyment in specie.

Resolved, That this meeting have en tire confidence in the officers of the diferent Banks of Kentucky, and believe the Banks fully able to resume the pay. ment of specie as soon as the Banks of erties, ner its foreign subjugation. other States will do the same.

Resolved, That the citizens composing the currency of our State, by receiving for our produce or property, the notes of the Banks of Kentucky, on the same or demand due us, we will receive the notes of said Banks.

Resolved, That the citizens composing after cherishing for eight years their this meeting, will use all fair and ho forthe State, in discharge of their debts, and continue it. that, whilst they acknowledge the supremacy of our laws, we will view with distrust, the acts of such of our citizens as may attempt to coerce the payment of believed the example would be salutary lips. specie from their ereditors, until a re- against inveteration in office; and I now of the State.

Resolved, That whilst this meeting acknowledge the prudence of the officers of the Banks of Kentucky, in temporarily suspending payments in specie, and express their belief that the said Banks are in a safe and solvent condition; yet they will require of the officers of the different Banks, that prudence in the management of their concerns which will enable them at some short period to redeem their small notes, in specie, so as to give a circulating medium of change to the country.

Resolved, That the officers of the Banks in Kentucky, be requested to make gradual ealls on their debtors, of such percentage on their debts as will enable them, speedily, to resume specie pay ments; and if said Banks wish to main tain the confidence of the people of this Commonwealth, that they will, under no circumstances, increase the present debt due them, by any new loan whatever.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Observer and Reporter and Kentucky Gazette, for pub-

O. ANDERSON. Chairman, Ellis Corn, Secty.

From the Boston Transcript of May 22. ORIGINAL LETTER OF THOMAS JEFFER- fectionate friendship and the homage of on.—We have in our possession the ariginal autograph letter from Thomas Jefferson to a Cardinal of Rome, of which the subjoined is a copy. The letter was sent by a merchant vessel, but owing to a catastrophe attending the voyage it was not forwarded, the evelope having been destroyed and the address lost, The master of the vessel died at a neighboring town a few days since, and his son found the letter amongst the father's papers. It is an interesting letter in many respects, but is nothing more so than in containing Mr. Jefferson's unreserved opinion of Napoleon Bonaparte. The compliment paid to our townsmen, Mr. Tick nor, late professor of Spanish and French Literature at Cambridge, will be read

sence in Europe: MONTICELLO, in Va. Feb. 14, 18%. My dear Cardinal:-- In March, 1815, assurance of the sentiments of lifendship our residence at Pauis, and of their cordial continuance. But I doubt whether Dr. Barton reached Rome, as an aggravation of his malady induced an early return, which was followed immediately

that it was written during his first ab-

sence, and is now published, after an in-

terval of 19 years, during his second ab-

by his death. A few days ago, I received a letter from M. Marechal, Archbishop of Baltimore, in which he informs me that be sides your friendly expressions towards family. I feel a pleasure, as well as a duty in answering these myself. Since my retirement in 1809, from all public mains, it will be the nucleus of a thou-equation."

RISING SUN.

The relative distance between the two boats was but little altered for twelve or mains, it will be the nucleus of a thou-equation."

we have a right to expect. My eldest burgh Mercury. daughter who had the honor of being hearts and designs of our fellow-citizens; we must make him President next time, of both political parties,) held at the known to you in Paris, lives also, and in them, and brought me, from you, the and government be considered. two exquisite engravings of Belisarius and Moricada, chief d'œuvres of that ory of your friendship. During the ter- Cashier of the Mechanics Bank at Alba- that distinction was yet to be won. rible revolutions of Europe, I felt great ny,-Ib. anxiety for you, and have never yet learnt with certainty how far they affected you. Your letter to the Areli-Esq. then addressed the meeting and of- well; and thanks be to God, the tiger who revelled so long in the blood and the vulture of remoise for his crimes will bee praying on his vitals, and in

> vastation of other countries, the depoplits resources, the destruction of its lib-All this he has done to render more illustrious the atrocities perpetrated for this meeting, will endeavour to sustain illustrating himself and his family with plundered diadems and sceptres. On the contrary, I have the consolation to reflect, that during the period of my adterms as specie, and that for every debi ministration, not a drop of the blood of a single fellow citizen was shed by the sword of war or of the law, and that

like manner without consuming them.

Having been, like him, entrusted with

the happiness of my country, I feel the

blessings of resembling him in no other

or 10 millions of human beings, the de

I have not caused the death of 5

peace and prosperity, I laid down their able means to induce the citizens of the trust of my own accord, and in the midst county, to take the paper of the Banks of of their blessings and importunities to But beginning to he sensible of the effects of old age, I feared that its infirmities might injure their interests, and

without reproach. I have thus, my dear Cardinal, given you the information you have requested, and nothing but that request could have justified so much egotism. In return

whose welfare I take cordial interest. Before closing my letter, I will take vent, however, accept, dear Cardinal, upon the scene. the assurance of my constant and af-

my high consideration. THOS. JEFFERSON.

The U.S. Bank. servative power of the U. S. Bank. then its post notes. How can it meet beat her, and made us disposed to try. with much pleasure by his friends here, this storm? To hear some of the banand it is perhaps not unworthy of notice kites talk, one would suppose the monster Philosophical Society, distinguished for sion of specie payments, bankruptcy and soul on board. "Go ahead, captainmade kind enquiries after myself and my mains, it will be the nucleus of a thou- eaution."

The editor of the Gazette differs wide. good health, and has blessed me with It from Biddle, on one point. The for- twenty miles from Warsaw. From its many grand children, and some of them, mer thinks that naturalized foreigners have sommenced another generation. have no right to ask the debts due to them below. The citizens saw the hoats ap-My last information from yourself, di- by the bank. The latter considers foreign proaching, and lined the banks as we pasrectly, was by the return of two young claims as first and paramount to all oth-Americans, educated at Rome, who bore ers; and not un'il lie has paid them to the were "neck and neck," and we were salwitness to your friendly patronage of uttermost farthing, will our own citizens uted with lond and continued cheers. No

art, which, placed among the ornaments New York Legislature, the Speaker re- whirl of the waterwheels. of my house, renew to me daily the mem-ceived the following letter from the respond belonged only to the victor, and

"Sir: I venture, in speaking for ourselves, to anticipate the cordial approba- hoats, which till now had been abreast, tion of our sister institutions in saying with some specia change, as they are ament to the Hause.

Very respectfully, &c. THOS. W. OLCOTT."

Mr. Oleott would have conferred much more good uyon the community at large, of the mechanic and lahoring classes. But it is nothing more than was expected that the banks would reward the legplation of my own, the exhaustion of all islature in some way for legalizing a measure so well calculated to benefit

A STEAMBOAT RACE.

The manner in which the steamboat races, which so frequently end in the dread. ful destruction of human life, are conducted on the Western waters, is given in the last Peoria Register, and was written by Mr. Samuel II. Davis, who was in one of the boats.

THE BANTER. On Wednsday morning, the 14th April, the captain of the Franklin stepped no board of the Philips, both boats being at Louisville, and, after the usual salutations, put his hand somewhat significantly to his neck. "What's the matter with your neck?" asked the captain of the Phi-"I strained it," replied the other, looking back for you the last run we sumption of specie payments by the Banks enjoy in retirement the comfort of their made up."- Well," said Captain Mcgood will, and of a conscience calm and Clain. "if I can get enough freight for hallast, you shall strain it looking the other way to day." Thus the challenge was given and accepted. The thing took wind, and hest of \$100 to \$75 were made that the Franklin would beat the Philyou cannot gratify me so much as by lips one hour. The latter got no freight aying as much to me of yourself in and had to run under this disadvantage.

THE START. The Franklin left port at lo'clock, the liberty of requesting that if Mr. Geo. with her usual compliment of freight and Ticknor, a young American, should be passengers, and proceeded off in gallant yet at Rome, as I think is possible, you style. The Phillips left at 35 minutes even more alarmed. Comphor, ammowill do me the favor of extending to him past 11, just as her challenger was pasyour countenance and protection while sing Six. Mile Island. She had no freight, there. His science, his talents, the hut she had a good snpply of pine knots, worth and correctness of his character, in addition to her stock of wood, which place him among the ornaments and was, for the most part, dry heech, and nopes of our country; and my particular excellent. The Franklin, being a daily friendship for him will add, I trust, a passenger boat between Cincinnati and motive more for your notice of him. I Louisville, of course contracts for and obshould have given him a letter to you, but tains the best wood on the river. The that, having been three years on his trav- Phillips had about thirty cabin, and the els thaough Europe, I could not, with same number of, deck passengers; among certainty convey it to him. He was too the latter was a bugler, who from the hurto pass this present winter in Italy, and riance deck, sent forth several striking chiefly at Rome, and I fear indeed he airs, as the boat shoved off and got under may have left it before he can receive way. The effect seemed enchanting. this proof of my attention to him, or Merchants, a clerks. dray men. all dropof your friendship to me. In every e- pcd their poursuits, and became gazers OVERHAUL AT MADISON.

Though the Franklin was observed six miles ahead on our leaving port, yet, from the bend in the river, and the in. creasing smokiness of the atmosphere, she was soon lost sight of, and not seen For years the people have been told again nutil we arrived near Madison, 50 of the infallibility, the strength, the con miles from Louisville. Here she had stopped ten minutes, probably to deliver What has become of all these pretences, the mail, and was half a mile ahead as now? It has failed among the first, with- we possed the town. Thus we had gainuot specie enough to pay even its depos- ed at least 20 minutes upon her in this ites, and with the probability of a longer distance. Till this time, very few of the suspension than its contemporaries. Its pasengers knew of the race. The sight specie debt to Europe—the means on of the Franklin, the swiftest boat on the which it has subsisted so far-would ab- Western waters; the fact that she was six sorb five times the contents of its vaults miles ahead on our leaving Louisville, and - then it owes government eight millions, that we were now within hail, produced seven of them for specie received-and a belief in the minds of all that we could

PASS AT WARSAW. The boats kept about the same distance had been dead for years! They speak of from each other for the next thirty miles, it as the fate' great regulator of the cur- to Warsaw, where the Franklin was comrency-and yet it has never ceased to ex- pelled to touch to deliver the mail. Tho ist for a single moment. Its existence Phillips shot ahead, and obtained five or was continued by treachery, with an in- six lengths when the Franklin was off aheritance, according to Biddle, of all its gain, under a high head of steam. Sho I took the liberty of addressing a letter former power and usefulness. How has guined upon the Philips "mightily." you by Dr. Barton, a member of our it regulated the currency? The suspen- Then the contagion spread through every his science, who visited Europe for his distress, are the evidence. It could not keep her in the wake-huzza for the Philhealth and expected to go as far as Rome. regulate the currency of the State which lips?' was in every mouth. Nothing I was happy in the opportunity he fur- rechartered it -how, then, could it regu- could exceed the spirit of the firement and nished me of presenting myself to your late that of the nation? Indeed, the very deck hands. The hatches were thrown recollection, and of renewing to you the points upon which its operations have been open; pine knots covered the deck, and directed, are the plague spots of the pres- two or three axes kept going in splitting and respect engraved on my mind during sure. Who has forgotten the short of and breaking them; the deck passengers triumph which hailed its recharter? the were huddled into the how, to give the boasts, that the efforts of the people to boat more dip; the chain waggons were crush it had been vain? How long is it hauled from one side to the other, as she since our state was agitated with the dis- careened; volumes of lurid flame issued eussion of its vested rights? and men de from the tops of the chimneys, while nounced as Jacobins, who questioned its dense clouds of black smoke filled the atprotracted vitality? And yet its friends mosphere over us. It was plain that no argue from the premises of its decease! less excitement prevailed on board the Yes, it is and has been 'alive and kick- Franklin. Thus far she had been queen ing, all along. Instead of eurbing over of the waters Would she see herself me, on his leaving Paris some years ago, issues and speculation, it has been the eclipsed without making a mighty effort? you had, in a letter of September last, fountain of both: and so long as it re. The way that both houts went "was n

duties. I have enjoyed uninterrupted bling in that city, as to pretend that Bid- fifteen miles from Warsaw. The Frank good health, and retain as much activity die's Bank would restrain the practices him would sometimes leave our wake by Lexiogton Juoe, 10, 1837-21-th.

of hody and mind as, at the age of 74, for which it has been instituted .-- Pitts- | putting her head to the right or left, and repeated failures she at last succeeded a few miles below Rising Sun. This is not a sound was heard save the sonorous On the last day of the session of the hreathings of the scape pipes and the The right to

ALARM OF THE LADIES.

A few miles above Rising Sun, the

and from ten to fifty feet apart, struck each that it will afford the baoks of this city other with a slight occussion. The la-September, make me hope that all is much pleasure to firmish the Legislature dies, of whom there were twelve or fifteen on hoard the Phillips, became ahout leaving the pity. The gentlemen larmed, and besought their husbande to spoils of Europe, is at length, like anoth. may ask for it with entire freedom, you interfere. While this consternation preer promethius, chained to his rock, where are at liberty to make this unnounced vailed in the ladies' cabin and state rooms, a different scene was witnessedd without: the two bonts seemed to be inshed together, the officers of each shaking hands across the railings, and the firemen and crews looking defiance. As the pasby making this announcement in favor sengers stepped out on the guards on either side, they were promptly ordered back, that the boats might be kept in triin, the Phillips especially being so light that the weight of four or five men would eareen her over like a canoe highest, excitement prevailed, The Franklin no longer regarded the delivery ol the mail, and, had Mr. Kendall's penalty been ten-fold greater, it would not have weighed a feather. The river in front of the boats, from the light of the furnaces, seemed a sheet of fire while the sky continued overclouded with the dense volumes of smoke which poured forth from the chimneys. Sometimes the Franklin would shoot ahead .- Our very breaths were held in suspense. Then would the Phillips recover her ground. and pass her adversary an equal distance. The cheers which had been sent forth a minute before were now returned with hearty good will and a determination to triumph, mixed with many horridimprecations, was helched forth by the crews of both vessels. In passing Petersburg, the boats stuck with a more violent conenssion than before; the alarm of the ladies increased, the captain of the Phillips was hesought to desist, and assured that the ladies in question, from their constitutional nervousness, could not survive the excitement. Captain McClain yielded to their importunities and in passing the point above the town just named hore away and left the channal to the Franklin, while a hearty cheer, followed by a gun, resounded from the latter. On board the Franklin it is said the ladies were nia, and all the restoratives on board flew around in profussion until the cabin ressembled a chemical laboratory

ARRIVAL AT CINCINNATTI. The Phillips fell in the rear of the Franklin, as above related, twenty-five miles below Cincinnatti. She maintained her distance to port, and came in three lengths astern, at ten minutes past one, having performed the run in thirteen hours and thirty-five minutes -- 150 miles.

RICEARD A. BUCKNER, JR.

George R. M'nee. Attorneys & Counsellars at Law.

LEXINGTON Ky. Fayette, Scott, Jessamine, and Woodford; also in the Federal Court and Court of Appeals at Frankfort. Office on Upper street, 3d door from Frazer's,

Lexington, June 9th, 1837-25--tf. TO THE AFFLICTED.

WM. ADAIR'S UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.

WIAT the undersigned has, and ean effectually cure the Herna, Ruptures, or what is commonally called Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Tiuss.

George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky, Isaiah Plummer, do. do. John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana.

A. Symes, Nicholas county. Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.

Calch Redden, Mason county.

John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky.

Jas. Inlow 63 years, Fleming county.

T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county.

Willam Willoughby, do. do. Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Flemiog

Mrs. Funis black, boy Fayette county. Jno. Story, 62 years. Georgetown Ky.

- Moffitt's son, Washington county.

Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourhon county. Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.

Cahill's son Mason, county.

The above cases have all heen cured, their ges varying from 4 to 68. The original certiicates can at any time be seen in my posses-

Letters addressed to me at Shawnce Run P. O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or WM. ADAIR.

june 17, 1837-25-1y,

LOOK AT THIS! LL those indehted to the late firm of Scorr & Chew, are particularly requested to come forward & coake payment, as it is absolutely necessary for it to attended to.

J. & W. R. CHEW. J. & W. R. CHEW. Lexington, Jane 13th 1837.—24-1m.

55th Notice!

those that are due.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

one more number will complete two years since we latterly have had charge of the Kenter tucky Gazette. From many of our putrons One more number will complete two years tucky Gazette. From many of our patrons who subscribed at the time we took possession, there will be one year's subscription due the lst July, nuless sooner paid of \$3,50.— Sherrod, has published his account of the loss of that vessel, in which he utterly denies that the And some of our old subscribers are in ar- boat was racing. We have not room at this renrs from 19th April, 1833. We have not time to insert the Captain's explanation. heen pressing in our dans, but we have, nevertheless, deeply suffered for the want of the smal sunce due. Those whose year will expire let Clarke's response to the Louisville committee. July, would save 50 cents, by paying before that We had no expectation that we should agree time-a sum not to he deemed trifling in those times, when the sight of a dollar is considered "good for sore eyes."

There has been a great mob in Boston, which originated at an Irish Funeral, where some difficulty occured between one of the Irishmen nttending the funeral, and a fireman who was passing. Considerable damage was done to property-some lives lost, and many persons in. jured. The firemen, by the cry of "Fire," called out most of the companies in Boston, when they proved too powerful for the Irish.

The promised response of General Jackson to the charges made against him by Judge White, and which have been so frequently, and considering thehealth of the Gen. so indelicately called for through the whig papers, has been received at this office. The time it was reccived, and its grent length precludes its insertion in to-day's paper, but it shall he issued next week-when we have no doobt the Judge's friends will regret that the ex-president had not followed the example of another great man, and withheld it altogether, or at least until a sproper time.

Mr. Kendall has replied to the tirade of ahuse which was some time since pourd out ngainst him hy Robert Wickliffe Esq. Wc cannot approve of some parts of Mr. K's. productionit is too much in the manner of Mr. W. himself: but great allowances should be made for a man! who has been so wantonly and unnecessarily, gonded by his nurelenting indversary; and the fine sympathetic feelings which would be a warded to Mr. W. must be much blunted by supply the place of tickets and five dollar notes. a recollection of the inveterate manner in which he pursued Governor Desha.

pamphlet form, an Etra Gazette, containing nati, at which resolutions were passed similar the addresses of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Ken- to those adopted at the Philadelphia meeting, dall. Any gentleman wishing to procure copies an account of which was published in our last. can have them at 75 cents per dozen by leaving Our limits will not permit their insertion; but their names, with the number of copies they we can say, that so far as our information exmay wish, at this office, any time during the tends, the spirit against bank monopolies perweek.

Our latest advices from England, are to the 15th May. Money matters were growing worse. The capitalists begin to shy the bills issued by the bank of the United States, and it is contended by many of the English papers that they would not be paid at maturity. Other papers admire the adroitness of Mr. Biddle in furnishing that country with a paper circulating medium, in lien of the gold and silver which had been heretofore shipped to the United

Louis Philippohad commuted the punishment or Munier for attempting his life, to banisment for ten years, and had granted an amnesty to all confined for political offences.

In spain preparations were making for a decis ive conflict, which it was supposed would result in favour of the Queen.

state bank of Indiana, from which we gather the following facts, which will go to shew how

soon that tostitution can brogain	Tout the opnore
payment. Paper in circulation Due Treasurer of United States Deposits Dividends inpaid School fund Sinking fund	2,516 790 1,359,846 35 433,368 46 59,046 91 4,200 3,163 19
Cash liabilities	\$4,417,414 91

\$3,991,997, 63 Money wanting to pay BOSTON BANKS. 1.609,466

Circulation Individual Deposites 4,465,249 30 \$6,074,715 30 Specie on hand \$5,091,868 95

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA. Treasurer United States do. Post office Department of North Carolina 1,451,518 Notes in circulation Dividends unpaid Individual Deposites 2,345,315 95 492,197, 89 Specie on hand 1,853,148,07

At the request of some of our friends, we insert "A'Friend to the Constitution," which was issued from this press last week in hand-bill form. We have made no ulteration, except in the punctuation, which we are often compelled the Bank of the United States, whilst holding

to do in manuscripts. anthor, we wish a fair investigation, and ex- and talents of Mr. Cheves, who succeeded Mr. pression of public sentiment-and whatever lones, this was averted. But Mr. C. in his that sentiment may be, we feel assured that expose to the stock holders, soon after he came the citizens of the county will not be dissatis- into office, represents the bankrupt state of that

improvements, seem to have been of the opinion that neither engineers, contractors or laborers that neither engineers, contractors or laborers belonged to the political party which we estimate, and the greater port of the sum which the day, remained a had been drawn during the day, remained a then would be accomplished by it, to meet their would be accomplished by it, to meet the would be accomplished by it, to meet the mount of the present crisis and diminish the difficulty of the present crisis and diminish the difficulty. Any thing it has princes a sum of the capture of the contractors of the contractors or laborers the new or the sum of the present crisis and diminish the difficulty of the contractors of the contractors or laborers that neither engineers, contractors or laborers that neither engineers that neither engineers, contractors or laborers that neither engineers, contractors or laborers that neither engineers the necessary here that neither engineers that neither engineers that neither engineers that need the necessary here that neither engineers that need the necessary here that need the necessary here. panse, as they have cautiously avoided adver- vy deposites, which were almost immediately the present crists and similar in some climes; but this is no united by the present crists and similar in some climes; but this is no united by the present crists and similar in some climes; but this is no united by the present crists and similar in some climes; but this is no united by the present crists and similar in some climes; but this is no united by the present crists and similar in some climes; but this is no united by the present crists and similar in some climes; but this is no united by the present crists and similar in some climes; but this is no united by the present crists and similar in some climes; but this is no united by the present crists and similar in some climes; but this is no united by the present crists and similar in some climes; but this is no united by the present crists and similar in some climes; but this is no united by the present crists and similar in some climes; but the present crists and similar in some climes; but the present crists and similar in some climes; but the present crists and similar in some climes; but the present crists and similar in some climes; but the present crists and similar in some climes; but the present crists and similar in some climes; but the present crists and similar in some climes; but the present crists and similar in some climes; but the present crists and similar in some climes; but the present crists are conditions. A people that grow rich is a condition of the conditions are crists and crists are conditions.

The account of the steam-boat race, which will be found in this paper, may account for some of the disasters which so frequently occur appears which so frequently occur appears the waste of the disasters which so fre on the western waters. The subject of those lisusters has occupied the attention of the citisens of New Orleans, and the Legislatures of deceives me, if I had found any one in

Capt. Custieman, who commanded the Ben

We give in this day's Gazette, Governor with his excellency in all his views; but we entirely accord with him in his decleusion of couvening the Legislature.

In regard to the propriety of permitting the banks to continue business after the violation of their charters, we have doubts; but if the legislature should grant this privilege, we hope and believe it will be upon amendments to their charters, something like the following:

1st. That they shall at once commence the all taken in-never to be re-issued.

months,) they shall commence in like manner that it is not at this time advisable to conto redeem their ten dollar notes, and so to continue until they are all tuken in-never to be sult to the country, in my opinion, from

That within a certain other given time, (say two years,) they shall in like manner, com-mence redeeming their twenty dollar notes—und when taken in, never to be re-issued.

4th. 'Phat na dividend shall be made in favor

of the stockholders, until the banks pay specie, upon presentation, of all their notes of whatever denomination, and for all checks for money de-By the course proposed, there would still remain in circulation, bank notes of tifty dollars and upwards, which would answer commercial

business, and leave in circulation the constitu-

tional currency of gold and silver, for neighbor-At all points from which we have heard, where there are no chango tickets, specie is plenty; and our citizens cannot have failed to ton, up to the day when our corporation issued their plaisters. And we venture to affirm, that if no paper was permitted to circulate as money under ten dollars, gold and silver would soon

Large meetings of the citizens have been held We shall on Tuesday next, issue in in Baltimore, Pittsburg, Columbos and Cincinvades the union.

> We have received the second number of "The Louisville Chart of Commerce," published every Saturday, by JAMES B. MARSHALL Esq. Editor of the Louisville City Gazette. It is designed to give, I, a general view of the home market. 2, The price of stocks in all incorporated companies in the state, whenever in the manket. 3. All incidents connected with business in general. 4. Arrival and departure of steam hoats, consignments 5. A close attention to foreign markets. 6. Commercial law. 7. Bank note tables. 8. Detectors of new counterfeits. 9. Abstracts from prices entrent of New Orleans New York, Philadelphi, a &c.

We have no doubt the Chart of Commerce will be a valoable paper to the commercial comimmity, and the number we have seen contains much to interest the general reader. Its size, like our nwn Gazette, would not seem to al sense of the necessity of punctuality in expect to get through it, without great fatigue by the distension of his nrms, -yel we fear, two papers of a similar character, cannot be sufficiently supported in Louisville, to yield a fair remuneration to their proprietors.

Our necounts from Texas have been so contradictory, that we know not on what to rely. Fall credence may be given to the following, being an extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability, n native of this county, dated

"HEAN QUARTERS, OF TEXAS, "Camp Bowie, May 9, 1837.

"Gen. Johnston left the camp on the day before yesterdny, precipitately, and the command
devolved on Col. Rogers. On the same day
funeral honors were paid to Col. Henry Teal,
who was shot in his tent about 5 o'clock of the
morning of the 5th. He was killed dead—the
hall beging nessed through his, holy, entering morning of the 5th. If a was killed dead—the hall having passed through his body, entering the breast, and passing out near the kidney.

536,328 12
9,005, 56
22,656 71
20,913 33
451,518

morning of the 5th. If a was killed dead—the hall having passed through his body, entering the breast, and passing out near the kidney.

"One individual only is suspected as the assassin, but the general imspression is that more were engaged in the nourder.

"The army has been dissatisfied for some time, and something of the kind has been expected.

"Geo. Johnston had not recovered from the would received in the duel with Gen. Felix Huston, and consequently could not exert lains self for the army, as he otherwise would have done. Many threats have been made against his life, and some think him justifiable in leasures the army. ving the army.

"I am of the opinion that we shall have peace in a short time, and then all will be tranquit. and I shall revisit my native state and friends,

We have heard it neerted by several, that a charter from Congress suspended specio pay Although we do not entirely accord with the ment about the year 1819. By the exertions

Mr. Cheves says further, speaking of the Bank stopping specie payment: "In Philadelphia, it was generally expected. My mamor longer. Ou the contrait cannot be forgoticu,) it cannot be forgotten,) a public and expectation, that the nation was about to

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, June 8, 130?

To Messrs Snead, Joyes, Orow, Esar Kents, Rudd, and Heran, Committee . GENTLEMEN:- Having been ferrish by you with the resolutions adopted the

meeting of the citizens of Louisville, . ging upon me the immediate convertice of the Legislature of our State, for L purpose of taking into consideration tho embarrassments under which the country now labors, and the evils with wich it is threatened, in consequence of the derangement of our monied affairs; and having heard from the gentlemen representing the Bank of Kentucky and the redemption of their notes of the denomination | Louisville Bank, such reasons as these of five dollars, and so continue, until they are institutions have thought proper to suggest upon the subject, I have, upon ma-2d. That within a given time, (say twelve ture deliberation, come to the corclusion vene the legislature. No good could 1 2the adoption of such a measure at the present crisis. The following reasons have induced me to come to this conclus

> since the monied transactions of the suspension on the part of the banks of the no reasonable doubt can be entertained, payment of gold and silver for their notes | that the Legislature will, when it assemhas taken place. So short indeed has it bean raileve them from the forfeiture of been that the public mind has not had their cherters -- not by justifying the act time to become settled; or to form an c-pinion of the propriety of the conduct adopted by the banks, or to determine upon such measures as prudence would dielate as hest adapted to meet the present citizens of Louisville, as well as those is from the evils that hang over it. Public confidence in the honesty of

Banks and their ability to meet their en gagements, is essential to the progress of every kind of husiness-to internal trado -10 the adjustment and phyment of debts stances, to every pecuniary or commer-cial operation, or even to the transaction dence and framess are now their best cial operation, or even to the transaction of the most common business affairs of citizen and citizen. Every movement, therefore, on the part of the public nuthorities, that might have the effect, even mos' remotely, to diminish this confidence, would be of great public evil and actuated by an imperative sense of duty productive of the most pernicious results. in forming the opinion thus communica-To convene the Legislature at this time would, in my opinion, have a tendency to shake public confidence, not only in the Banks, but in the State Government itself. The very fact, that a necessity exsteil, sufficient to cause an assemblage of the Legislature, would excite uneasiness and distrust in the public mind. Apprehensions would be produced in the community, that the Banks would continue the suspension of specie payments, under legislative sanction—that a ruincus increase of paner currency would ensue, or that the Legislature might madly attempt to interfere with the obligation or contracts between individuals, and thereby in some measure destroy in them all mor- that Lieut. Perron had discovered a For the storm has appeared, and its glory i The Wabash Courier gives the expose of the deter one from laying hold on it, as he might their dealings, and create a public the Indians were cultivating large dead; disregard for the nuthority of laws and fields of corn, that twelve negroes (the The wild winds rushed on-and it bowed as A large unijority of the people of this State, so far as I have obtained information on this subject, are opposed to a call of the Legislature at this time-they do not leem it necessarythey believe it could necomplish no pub-General Government for a remedy for the that Powell who has been represented present derninged condition of the curren- to the contrary by all the other Indians is to meet in September next, and the camp, is a man without influence apeople are opposed to any action of the mong hispeople. We understand that State Government, previous to that period. It would not now be practicable to is a chief of much influence with his call a meeting of the Legislature earlier tribe. than some time in the beginning of next month. That would be a time very inconvenient for the members to leave home and ati me peculiarly unfavorable to calm. dispassionate deliberation. It would immediately preceived our annual elections, and might produce the most disastrous consequences. It would epon theatre upon which the demagogus would have an almost unlimited scope for the exercise of talents, used alone to promote his own selfish views, by, playing fort, consuming the Court House, Jail, judices of the people, A state of alarm The loss is very heavy, and but slight and excitement would be produced inimical to the operations of reuson and reflection, and, in this state of ngitation and rashness, before the public mind should become tranquil, our nanual elections would occur under eircumstances so oliviously disadvantageous, that no good

ould reasonably be anticipated to result rom them. alleviation to the pecuniary embarrass, well aware of the character of those fied, and will sustain the court in redeeming its honor by making the first payment required, which will only amount to four cents on each turnlined dollars of assessed property. The stock can then, if required, be surrendered agreeably to the charter.

Although we may have heen censured for our approval of all appropriations for the improvements, seem to have been of the opinion that neither engineers, contractors or laborers.

Although we may have heen censured for our approval of all appropriations for the improvements, seem to have been of the opinion that neither engineers, contractors or laborers.

Although we may have heen censured for our approval of all appropriations for the improvements, seem to have been of the opinion that neither engineers, contractors or laborers. ment under which the equinunity labors. he must deal with. The U.S. Squad-

is so el vious that there can be but one coiries about it-that line of conduct they can follow without the aid of further legislation. The amount of their notes in circulation ought to be diminished by rmall but regular calls upon their debt-This diminution of their paper in circulation ought to be effected so gradually as not to produce a sudden pressure: tein one. By adopting this policy, they san inspire public confidence in the pruant management of their concerns, and in a place the meelves in a conlitical tojbe rable so resome the payment of theirnotes in gold and silver Any othline of conduct on their part will be ital, not cally to their existence, but rnnous to seme of the best interests of so-

I have carefully examined into the conlition of the Banks of this State and their means to meet their liabilities. No doubt s, or ought to be entertained of their a. bility to discharge all their engagements. and by an icnest and faithful application of the powers with which they are entrusted, to restore the currency in a very short time to its former healthful condi tion. The present situation of offairs, her placed in their hands high and responsible duties. If in the discharge of their duties they do, instead of yielding to the love of gain, alone consult the welfare and prosperity of the ecuntry, (and, A very short period of time has elapsed, that they will be actuated by this feeling we are assured from the high character; country have become deranged, and the and great moral worth of the Directory,) of suspension, or authorizing its continuance, but a orely by ercooing it as the effect of imperious necessity.

I feel a deep a' iding sympathy with the emergency, and to extricate the country overy other part of the country upon sparing rand. I deplore the secasion and fashionable anditory. he cloumstances that surround our Intely happy and prosperous country, with so much gloom and despondency, 1 would to Cod, that it were in the power of -and, indeed, under present circum- the State Government to afford relief to and surest reliance--their patriotism and good serse, combined with mutual confi lence, mutual aid, and mutual forbearance, will enable them to meet and overcome the danger. I have been alone led to you

Your ob't humble servant, JAS. CLARK.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER,

CHARLESTON, June 1-5 P. M. LATEST FROM FLORIDA .--- From a pasrenger arrived yesterday on board the chambeat John Stoney, which left lady's death: Black creek on Monday last, we learn that intelligence has been received there that an expedition, under Lieutenant R.M. Peytox, of the army, had been undertaken from Lake Monroe to perfume.

Innes.

IMNES.

ON THE DEATH OF A FAVORITE PUBLICAROLINE.

The rose in the pride of its bloom,
Has yielded its leaves to the raio;
And the nir that was filled with its precious tenant R.M. PEYTON, of the army, had the upper part of the St. John's river; perfume, May sigh for its fragrance—in rain! lake, heretofore unknown to the whites property of Colenel Rees) having discovered the camp of Lieut. P., had and its glory was spoiled by the power of the blast! come in and given themselves up. The negroes state the Indians did not intend to emigrate, but would re-commence hostilities in a few weeks; and The Congress of the United States who have come into Gen. Jesup's the fact is otherwise, and that Powell Will it play on her lips in the damps of the

> BEACON OFFICE.) Nonfolk, June 4, 1837. DESTRUCTIVE CONFLA-

GRATION. The beautiful village of Suffolk has suffered from a most destructive conflagration. It broke out on Saturday morning at the lower part of the village, and gained in spite of every efand a number of stores and dwellings LING HOUSES consumed.

was feared, were playing shy till the mind arises from a cettled conviction that moment of striking a blow had arrived. he Legislature, if now convened, could Some thought more favorably of their dopt no measure that would bring and intentions, but Gen. Jesup is probably

The conduct that the Banks ought to ty, or their wealth is confined to a few. adopt in the management of their business. They lose their strength and vigor, and the spirit of liberty; and fall an easy prey to the first powerful invader, or ambitious usurper. A habit of industry is first acquired by necessity: and once acquired, it may continue for a while, after the necessity abates, unless circumstances alter too suddenly. It strengthens the body, braces the the process ought to be slow, yet a cer- mind, and aids other virtues. It gives patience in adversity, courage in danger, and perseverance in difficulty.

company, have at a very enormous expense, produced the grand melo dramatic and scenic spectacle of CHERRY AND FAIR STAR. The effore last evening's performances, had an opportunity of seeing at the private releasen, the effect of the seenery and machinery; and do say that it surpasses any and every thing of the kind, that I ever beheld in this section of the conetry-tipe happy effort of the artist and the well regulated machinery, together with the cattre delusion is deserving the highest commendation. It is truly astonishing that our citizens should feel so indifferent towards deseriving industry; what can be the cause of it? it icannot be the want of taste; and surely at such as time as this, when the mind is serely oppressthat it makes the most intelligent and enerclic of our merchasts, mechanics and trading men of the city, droop and lang their heads—when an hom or two's looking on a spectrele alugether pleasing to the senses and optics, would relieve the mind, and at least dissipate the common dull saying of "hard times," "hard times," the in their for the present, being in all probability, the only chance afforded us, for some time to come, to witness a spectacle committee to the probability of the only chance afforded us, for some time to come, to witness a spectacle committee to the original of the original or the original original or the original origin biniog art, ingenuity and talent, go and give that assurance by our presence that we have yet left some of that proud ambition, which in days of yore, has placed the once "Athens of the West," in so enviable a situation—and great the whom this calamity bears with an uniber many constellation, with a numerous and THESPIS.

From the Observer & Reporter. DIED-In this City, on Friday morning ast, CAROLINE HALLISON, daughter of DANIEL BRADFORD, Esq. in the 14th year of her age. In recording the death of this young, interesting and accomplished girl, we may be permitted the privilege of saying, that to the triends who knew her—who had witnessed her purity of heart, aminbleness and beautiful simplicity of character, the "king of terrors" could et have brought a greater calamity by his low. The was all that a father's heart could desire—a mother's eye delight to look on—a hrother or a sister to be proud of. Could the deep and united prayers of in afflicted family, and a numeron circle of friends and relatives, have realted on High, she had yet been among us, loving and beloved. But she is gone—and nothing remains but the memory of her many virtnes, and the consclution that she died in the hope of a blissful immortality beyond this vale of tears, which should cause her parents, rela-ives and friends, with more cheerfulaces, to submit to this inscrutable and afflicting dispensation of Providence.

The following lines were communicated to

The form of our loved one lies low; Her sweet smile can charm us no more and the hand of the spoiler leath passed

her brow,
And ils beauty, ah! who can restore?
The bright eye that sparkled with purest de-Is closed in the darkness of death's gloomy And the smile that the dark clouds of grief coald illeme,

Thou art gone -- hut we'll think on the yet; Thou art dead -- but thy nameshall survive, For the heart that once knew thee, will never And shined in those hearts thou shalt live,

Redeemed from the grave and free from decay As the spirits that love the---and deathless as By the smile which death could not do

By the death-scene so tranquil and still, We'll think of thy spirit as dwelling in joy, And freed from the thraldom of ill.

We'll deem that thy spirit will sometimes de-To the scenes that it loved-and our pathway

And the scar that will hallow the wreath we will be bright with the thought of our loved

June 17, 183 7. By the arrival yesterday morning of the steam packet South Carolina from Charleston we have the papers of that city of Friday, The Indians, it was feared, were playing shy till the state of the steam of the steam packet South Carolina from Charleston we have the papers of that city of Friday, The Indians, it was feared, were playing shy till the saled.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE firm of MULLINS & KENNETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indehted to the firm, are requested to make payment to J. N. KENNETT, who has purchased the cutire establishment, and will pay all the debts of the firm.

C. L. MULLINS. J. N. KENNETT.

June 16, 1837.

TTENNEZ .N.L

Lexington, June 22, 1837 .- 25-tf

Supply of Specie. ger, and perseverance in difficulty. To people ever maintained their liberty long, after they ceased to be industrious, and became dissolute and luxurious.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THEATRE.

Mr. Editor,—It will be seen from the hills of the day that Mr. Potter, the Manager of the present Theatrient Company in our City, with that industry so characteristic to himself and company, have at a very enormous expense, IN SPECIE, please make minutation to the Ever and All Lucky
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway N. Y.

13 Drawn Numbers in each pack of 25 Tickets!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 5 For the benefit of the Morougalia Academy. To be drawnat Alexandria, Va. Saturday, July I, 1837. ·CAPITALS.

**CAPITALS.

30,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,000 dolls! 25 Prizes of 500 dolls! 25 Prizes of 500 dolls! 28 Prizes of 300 dolls!—25 Prizes of 500 Prizes of 200 dolls! 28. **Criticals of 200 dolls! &c. &c. **Tickets.only Ten dollars.**

A certificate of a Package of 25 Pickets will be sent for 130 Dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

25,000 dollars. 15 Drawn numbers in each 25 Tickets!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 4.

For the Benefit of the Town of Wheeling,
To be deawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday.

Capitals.

Capitals.

25,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,500 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,500 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 3,500 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,000 dolls! &c.

10 Prizes of 500 dolls!—20 Prizes of 250 dolls!—172
Prizes of 150 dolls—200 of 125

dolls! &c. &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.—Shares in proportion. Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will be sent for 120 Hollars. Halves and Quarters in proportion. Dela orders to Fortune's Home. Delay not to send your

25 Prizes of \$1,250:

OF GRAND SCHEME!!_CO

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 6.

CHASS No. 6.

For the Benefit of the Petersburg Benevoleot Mechanic Association.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,
July 15, 1837.

CAPITALS.

25,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 1,915 dolls! 25 of 1,250 dolls! 50 of 500 dolls! 50 of 200 dolls! 83 of 150 dolls! 63 of 100 dollars. &c. &c. Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets il he sent for 130 Dollars -- Halves Quarters & eighths in proportion

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, CLASS 6. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Saturday,

SCHEME

20,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000 dolls! 1,610 dolls! 20 of 1,000 dolls! 20 of 300 dollns! 20. Fickets for Five Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Ticks

ets will be sent on receipt of \$65. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion.

\$30,000!!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Town of Wellshurg. CLASS No. 5 FOR 1837. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, July 29, 1837.

SPLENDID SCHEME! 30,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 3,140 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2 000 dolls! 50 of 1,000 dolls! 20 of 500 dolls! 20 Prizes of 300 dolls! 123 Prizes of 100 dolls! &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme may be had for \$130-Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y. 25-tild Fayette County ss.

PAKEN UP, by Samuel Akin on the Versailles road, 5 miles from Lexington, one old white horse, marked with the gear, about 154 hands high no brands perceivable; appraised by Wm. Edge and Joho Parker, Jr. to \$10. April 3d 1837.

JNO. PARKER, J. P. J. C. RODES, clk. Copy Att. 25 3t*

Fayette County ss. NAKEN UP, by Patrick Kegan living abou 6 miles from Lexington, between the Hickman and Tates Creek road a Bay Filly, supposed to be 3 years old, about 14 hunds higb, a large but dim star to her forchead, heavy tail; no other marks or brands perceivable; unbroke; appraired to \$30 by Geo. W. Neet, and Fleetwood Smith; before me, this 14th of

DANL. BRADFORD, J. r. J. C. RODES, clk F. C. C.

Anniversary Celebration. THERE will be a BARBECUE at Isaao Yarnall's sexen a des from Lexington, on Lexington, June 22, 1837.—25-tf

ILL continue the business in the same house, and will be thankful for the public and his old enstoners, to give him a call.

Lexington, June 20, 1837.—25-cft.

The citizens of the City and County may rest osured that no exertions shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to reme er all who may desire to celebrate the glorious Auniversary of American Independence, in that manier, comfortable and agreeable.

Lexington, June 22, 1837.—25-tf

NEW GOODS.

Orear & Berkley, ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDIE

STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER

Goods. O'IR Stock heing complete, we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles—as we presume those wishing to purchase, will examine for themselves. We therefore respectfully solicit a call from our friends and customers, and the public generally, and give our pleage that they shall be accommodated on as good terms, as in any part of the western council on the state of the state

Lex april 21, 1837-16-tf.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE }

THE regular trips of the atternoon Passer ger Car to Frankfort, and the motning Car from Frankfort, will be resumed in a few days. The hours of departure will be so fixed as to accommodate the travel through, to, and from Louisville, without delay at Frankfort. The Lexington motining Car will arrive at Frankfort before the departure of the accommodation Line of Stages for Louisville; the afternoen Car will arrive at Frankfort in time

for the mail line to Louisville. The morning Car from Frankfort will leave immediately after the arrival there of the mail stage from Louisville; and the afternoon Car will leave Frankfort, immediately after the arrival there of the accommodation Stages from Louisville. Both lines of Cars will connect at Lexington with the mail and accommodation lines for Mnysville.

OFFARE—One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents.

II. McCONATHY, Clerk. Lexington, May 30, 1837-22-tf.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS: A FRESH SUPPLY.

JUNE, 1837. R. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on Cheapside, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which with his former stock render his assortment full, general, and complete.

The Medicines he sells, shall be fresh and of

good quality-and his prices moderate PRESCRIPTIONS put up with neatness and June,1, 1837,- 22-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE A T N. & H. SHAW'S FASHIONABLE HAT STORE, six dozen very superior White and Rusia, HATS, may 3, 1837—18 ff.

DOZEN superior OLD PORT WINE, for sale by J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, May 30 1837.—22-tf.

SAMUEL OLDHAM,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER ETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their past favors so liberally extended to him for the last 10 or 13 years, and as he is determined to give his attention and exertions, as irsual, to his but nics, he hopes to merit and receive a contia-uance of their favor. His DRESSING ROOM, is still at his old well known stand, on Main Street, Lexington, just below Mr. Joun Bren-Nan's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Lexington Library, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers generally.

He would also wish to inform the public that his

BATH-HOUSE Is in full operation for the present scason-near

and clean, and good attendance. WARM, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS, At all hours from 5 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M. He also wishes to invite attention to sundry articles in his line, such as

Florida and Cologne Water. and Preston's Salts. Alsa--Wigs, Top Pieces, Braid Curls and Puffs; new fashion Fore Pieces for elderly Ladies; Changeable Braids,

de. de. de. FANCY SOAPS AND OILS. Of every description; and all other articles in his line as usual, such as he has been in the has bit of keeping. He has on hand some first rate RAZORS,

That he can warrant; Shaving, Clothes, Hair and Hat BRUSHES; Ladies Pin Cushions, with screws to faster to their Work Tables.
Recollect, his CURLS are of the latest and newest fushions, just received. May 25, 1837. —21-3m.

NOTICE.

THE Parlnership heretofore existing between S. P. Scurr und Joseph Curew has this day been dissolved by the sale of the interest of S. P. Scott to William R. Chew. The business will be continued under the firm of J. & W. R. CHEW, who will settle all the business of the late firm, both in the payment and

S. P. SCOTT. JOSEPH CHEW.

It being imperiously necessary that the business of the old firm should be settled up, we earnestly request all who are indebted to it, to come forward and pay without delay.

The entomers of the house are respectfully splicited to continue their favors.

solicited to continue their favors.

J. & W. R. CHEW. may, 11th 1837-18-2m.

50 Dollars Reward.

AS decoyed from the subscriber, living AS decoyed from the subscriber, living in Fnyette county, 7 miles Lexington, on the Lexington and Richmond Turnpike Rond, on the 12th inst. by some nefarious wretch a NEGRO GIRL numed CYNTHA. In her 19th year, of a slender delicate make, perhaps not more that 4 feet 6 inches high, very narrow feet, rather long visnge; her color not so very black, though she is wholly of the African race. She took with her a vellow linear dees. black, though she is wholly of the African race. She took with her a yellow linsey dress, two white muslin dresses, one brown figured silk dress, with some other clothing. Her escape is the most singular, us not the least suspicion rested upon hor. She has left behind, her distressed parents and 7 full brothers, all younger than herself—the whole family living together.

The above reward will be given for her restoration, if caught out of the State, and Twenty-Five, Dollars if taken in the State, and all resonable charges paid in addition.

MALEXANDER CRAWFORD.

CHINN & GAINES

HAVE now received their entire Stock of FANCY GOODS, and can offer to those who wish to purchase, a very large assortment of French worked angle and double COLLARS and CAPES, PAINTED LAWNS, JACKO-NETS and MUSLINS, which will be sold low, and to which we invite the attention of purchasers at (Morrison & Bradley's old staad,) No. f. 34. Main Street.

N. B. A large lot of Rieg's KID SLIPPERS, which they were not engaged against me. may 3, 1937-18-4.

TXPRESS MAIL.—Proposals for carrying a daily express mail on horseback, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers, in lieu of exchange newspapers and tetters, (other than such as contain money.) not exceed ding halfnu ounce in weight, narked "Express Mail," and public desputches from the lat day of January, 1838, to the 30th June, 1842, inclusive on the following routes, will be received at the Post Office Department until the 20th day of July next inclusive, to be decided on the 24th day of said July.

The Postmuster General will be designed out of making a temporary rous of making a temporary contract with those whose bids may be accepted for the following service to carry an express mail during the last quarter of the present year, viz: From lss October to 31st December inclusive, on the same terms as may be accepted under this advertisment, and hopes that all persons making proposals will have in view a commeacement of service on the said 1st of October.

No. 30. From Dayton, O. by Richmond, Indiana to Indianopolis, 112 miles and back. Leave Dayton every day at 12 pm, arrive at

Leave Dayton every day at 12 pm, arrive at Indianopolis by \$ pm next day.

Leave Indianopolis every day at \$1\$ pm, arrive at Dayton by 2 pm next day.

To stop at two other intermediate points if

No. 31. From Indianopolis to Terre Haute 72 miles and back. Leave Indianopolis every day at I p m, arrive at Terre Hante by 9 p m.

Leave Terre Hante every day at 1½ p m, arrive at Indianopolis by II p m.

To stop at two intermediate points if requi-

No. 32. From Terre Haute to Vandalia, Ilinois, 99 miles and back. Leave Terre Haute every day at 91 p m, arive at Vandalia by 8½ a m. Leave Vandalia every day at ½ a m, arrive

at Terre Haute by 1 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if requi-No. 33. From Vandalia to St. Louis, Mo. 65 miles and hack.

Leave Vandalia every day at 9 a m, arrive at St. Louis by 44 p m.

Leave St. Louis every day at 34 p m, arrive To stop at two intermediate points if requi-

No. 35. From Cincinnati, O. to Georgetown, Ky. 70 miles and back. Leave Cincinnati every day at 8 a m, arrive Leave Concentration of the state of the stat

hack
Leave Georgetown every day at 54 p m, arrive at Lonisville by 1 a m, next day.
Leave Lonisville every day at 12 m, arrive at Georgetown by 8 p m.
No. 37. From Lonisville by Elizabethtown to Glasgow, 93 miles and back.
Leave Lonisville every day at 2 a m, anive at Glasgow by 4 p m. at Glasgow by 1 p m.
Leuve Glasgow every day at 8 p m, arrive at
Louisville hy 7 a m next day.
No. 38. From Glasgow by Gallatin to
Nashville, Te. 91 miles and back.

Leave Glasgow every day at I p marrive at Nashville by 11 p m. Leave Nashville every day at 81 a m, arrive

at Glasgow by 74 pm.

To stop at one other intermediate point if re-

quired.

No. 39. From Nashville by Murfreesboro, Shelhyville, and Fayetteville to Huntsville, Ala. 117 miles and back.

Leave Nashville every day at 11½ p m, arrive at fluntsville by 1½ p m, next day.

Leave Iluntsville every day at 4½ p m arrive at Nashville by 8 a. next day.

Proposals for minning this route by Franklin, Columbia, and Puluski, 123 miles and back, will be considered. will be considered.
No. 40 From Huntsville to Elytown, 99

miles and back.
Leave Huntsville every day at 2 p m, arrive at Elytown by I a m next day.

Leave Elytown every day at 34 a m, arrive

at Huntsville by 4 p m.

To stop at two intermediate points if requi-No. 41. From Elytown to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.

Leave Elytown every day at 11 a m, arrive the Montgomery by h p m.
Leave Montgomery every day at 2h p m, arrive at Elytown by 3 a m next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if requi-

Each route is to be bid for separately. The sum, and the residence of the bidder. should be distinctly stated in the bid. The sum should be stated by the year.
No proposal will be considered unless it be

accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form, "The undersigned

"The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for earrying the Express Mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st slay of October next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the recurse processed. siont sureties, to perform the service proposed.

Dated 1837."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other satisfactory testimony, that the guaranters are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

The Postmaster General reserves the power of changing the schedules, but not so as to increase the expedition, without making the additional compensation authorized by law.

The mails are to leave precisely at the time The mails are to loave precisely at the time

Five minutes only are allowed for opening and closing them at an intermediate office.

The pay of the trip will be forfeited by a friltre to strive in time, and this forfeiture may be increased into a penalty not exceeding ten increased into a penalty not exceeding ten times the pay of the trip, according to the cir-comstances under which the failure happened. For a repetition of failures the contract may be

No excuse whatever will be taken for a fail-

Departures and arrivals are to be regulated by the apparent or sun time.

Double stock will be paul for where it is actually employed, when the mail regularly exceeds

ally employed, when the mail regularly exceeds seventy pounds in weight.

It it should become necessary at nny time to discontinue the service, a result which is not expected, the contractors will be cutifled to re-

pected, the contractors will be cutitled to receive two month's extra pay.

The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Proposals for the Express Mail," and addressed to the First Arsistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.

Those who enter into this service must make up their minds not to let bad roads, nor storats, present or flouds, nor casualties, nor dangers, prevent

their performance according to contract.

AMOS KENDALL. Post Office Department, March, 23, 1837 16-t24th July.

LAW NOTICE.

Y Clients are informed, that in the ca ses generally which I was engaged in the Court of Anneals, and Woodford and Jasamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by Aarn's K. Wooller, Esq who will close my engagements in those courts. My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner HENRY HUMPHAYES, Esq. and by AARON K WOOLLEY

DANL MAYES.
Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10.-tf



JAS. M. COONS.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER: Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, A few doors below Biennan's Hotel, opposite

A few doors near primaris flotel, opposite D. Biadfoid's, keeps constantly on band, a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemao's best full quilted, plain and common SADDLES; COACH, GIG, WAGON, CART AND

PLOUGH HARNESS; Saddle-Bags, Meuicine-Bags & Carpet Wallets: Hard Leather, Boot and Bellows-Top TRUNKS;

Ladies' & Gentuemen's Riding Whips-a variety.
Carriage, Gig and Stage do do do.
Wagon do do do. Wagon
With every other article usual in his line, al of the BEST materials, in the latest and most approved fastions, and which he will, positively sell as low as they can possibly be offered in this, or any other city in the country.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give in a call. Orders promptly filied. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and till hopes he will share with others in his line o

March 2, 1837:-9-6m. ILAW NOTICE.

IIAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court March 2011

Murt-House. THOMAS M. IHCKEY.
March 2, 1837.—9-tf.

100 Prizes of \$1,000 each! Kentucky State Lottery, For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky

CLASS NO. 22, FOR 1837. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday. June 10th, 1837. GRAND SCHEME.

Ifighest Prize \$30,000—100 Prizes of \$1,000 cach, &c. &c. &c. TICKETS \$10-Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. CLASS NO. 23, FOR 1837. To be drawn in the City of Alexandria, D. C. Saturday, June 17th, 1837.

SPLENDID SCHEME \$25,000, \$7,500, \$5,000, \$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,500 \$2,200 20 of \$1,000 each—20 of \$250 78 of \$200 130 or \$150-200 or \$125, &c. &c &c.

15 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 Tickets. Making as many Prizes as Blanks.

Tickers \$10-Shares in proportion. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NUMBER 24 FOR 1837. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, June, 24th, 1837. \$35,294, 11-100 \$11,764, 70-100 \$6,000, \$5,000

\$3,000, \$2,500, \$2,361, 19-100 50 of \$1,000, 50 of \$250, 50 of \$200, 63 of \$150, 63 of 100, &c. & &c. TICKETS \$10-Shares in proportion. Tickets and Shares in the above Schemes, in a great variety of Numbers, for sale by
A. S. STREETER,
Next door to the City Library,

Lexington Ku N. B. Orders from the country prompt y and confidentially attended to. june 7 1837—23-3t.

Veterinary Surgery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of exington, and the country at arge, that he intends remaining or some length of time in Lexington, at Mr Samuer Peel's Tavern Water-street, where he intends to commence his practice of CURING HORSES of various diseases—such as the Spavin, Ringloone, Pelevil, Fistula, Sore Eyes, and various other diseases that horses are subject to. Persons having here sould tell with any of the above diseases, by bringing him the horse or horses, or sending for him in time, he will guarantee to effect a cure.

Lex April 15, 1837—16-3m

A CARD.

DR. S. PILKINGTON.

ESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, in the various branches of his profession. Office on Main-Street, next door to Mrs Lexington, may 3, 1837-18tf.

For the benefit of the city Of Lexington, RED BUCK.

Ill's well bred BULL is kept on my promises, adjoining the residence of James G. McKinney, Esq., and will accommodate such Cows as may be sent him, at One Dollar and Fifty Cents each, which may be discharged by One Dollar sent with the cow.

RED BUCK was got by Dun's full bred Durlam Bull, out of a fine blooded Cow.

PRESLEY ATHEY.

ARMSTRONG'S PRACTICE, JUST received and for sale at Skillman's,
Main-street, Lectures on the Practice of
Medicine, by the late John Armstrong, M. D.
Edited by Joseph Rix, M. D. Member of the
Royal College of Surgeons in London.
April 19, 1937 -16_t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WISH to self the HOUSE in which I now live, on Muia Street, adjoining AML: Rena. The House is large, 9 rooms, and in a pleasant part of the City.—'
There is a large LOT attached, containing one acre, and Stables, Carringe House, and every other necessary out building. Any person wishing a handsome situation, would do well to call and see this.

JACOB UTTINGER.

Lexington, June I., 1837 .- 23-2m.



JABEZ BEACH.

T his Coach Repository, has rinw on har A T his Coach Repository, has tone on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an older, have the same for-warded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free

Lexington , Sept. 15, 1836---55--16

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

All E Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Win. Rockhill, and are now precased to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOCGII MAKING Business will be continued in all its uranches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY, UNDER THE FIRM OF

BRO'YNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant con-plnyment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprecti-ces in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B & II. Lex Sep 7.—53-tf

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati having increased their stock of Furniture have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves on as ort notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere They have now on hand and will continue to man facture the following:

SIDEROARDS, VARIOUS atterns, with Marble Tops; Diessing Bureaus do do Tables do do Centre " oo do Pier " do do Enclused Bason Standsdo Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, SOFAS, Spring Seat;

Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do; Bed Steps; Patent Beadsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other ar-ticles in their line.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls. An arrangement has been made for a supply of

Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

VENEERS for sale.

Unstructed Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer PIANOS—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or THOS. W. POWELL, HORACE E. DIMICK,

Main st. 2d door above the Library. Lexington, Nov. 24, 1836--74-tf

REMOVAL. CABINET MAKING.



VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS nade to order on short notice. JOSEPH MILWARD. Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-tf

TOW LINEN &C. 5000 YARDS TOW LINEN; 2000 Yards BERLAPS; For sale on reasonable terms, by HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co. Lex, feb 18, 1837-8-tf

TAILORING.

GILMORE & DAVIS, WOULD respectfully inform their friends that they continue to carry on the above husiness at their stand on Jordan's Row, 3d door from the corner of Nainstreet: hoping by their close attention and a disposition to render entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with a call, to merit a share of public putron-

nge.
N. B. LATEST FASHIONS just received
Lexington, April 24, 1837.—17-3m

The Blue Lick House

C. PRYOR, the present pro-prietor of this interesting stand, begs leave to inform his friends and the public nerally, that he has made a thorough generally, that he has made a thorough repair of the flouse lately occupied by Maj. Moore, at the Blue Licks; having added a superior allery porch to the house, which has 27 rooms. He has also crected a row of new cottages, convenient to the spring; to which are attached both private and public BATH-IIOUSES; and has prepared himself with every thing necessary to render travellers and boarders comfortable, both as it respects Eating, Drinking and Lodging. He has the hest coak in the country—the hest Liquors the country affords, (in addition to the Blue Lick Water)—his Beds are all new and in good order. are all new and in good order. A fine ball room and an excellent band of music; & as the stages stop at his house it will render the aituation more pleasant to those who may choose to vist the Springs, either for health or ninteement. Those who may wish to fish or limit, can have ample opportunities to do so, and every facility afforded them. Various afforded them. Various references could be made, but we advise persons who may feel dis-

osed to do so, to come and see for themselves.
April 20, 1837—16-3m
The Observer & Reporter, and Intelligencer Lexington; the Advertiser. Louisville; and the Maysville Monitor, will insert the above three nonths weekly.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE Subscribers are now receiving Goods. for Spring and Summer sales, comprising arge assortment of fadies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots,

Ladies' Bounets, Cloths and Cassimeres,

DETERMINATION is to DO IUS BEST.
Lexiagton, April 26, 1837.—17-3m

BLUE LICK WATER. II

BRADFORD has just received a fiesh ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST Improved places in Kentucky medicinal water, and intends keeping it through inay 3, 1837—18-tf.

Spring and Summer Goods

MULLINS & KENNETT,

OULD respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally that they are now receiving and openining a large and pleudid stock of BRITISH, FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN recoed vic

Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in dry good stores—they intend to sell on the most, accommodating terms and invite their costomers and purchasers generally to give them a call. 1uny 1st, 1837-18-tf.

NEW GOODS.

M. E. BROWNING

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Is stock is large, and consists of almost every article usually kept in dry goods stores; he intends to sell on the most accommodating terms, and invites his costomers and nrchasers generally, to give him a call. Lexington, April 21, 1837—17-tf.

STOLEN ROM the Pasture of the sublast, a BLACK HORSE, fourtee: hands high, a ridgling, white on the is, from the use of the collar, and blind in

Any person who will deliver said horse to the obscribers in Lexington, shall receive \$10 for their trouble. DRAKE & THOMPSON.

CAUTION—A second attempt to steal our hoises was made on Tuesday night, which induces us to helieve, that a gang of hurse thieves is now in Lexington, against which the public should be on their guard. DRAKE & THOMPSON.
Let Jan 24, 1837-4-tf



Main street, nearly opposite Montmollin & Cornwall's Grocery. They have, and will continue to keep a first rate ASSORTMENT OF HATS,

and will sell us low at wholesale or retail as any house in the city. Lexington, March 31, 1837.—14-tf VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE. OFFER for sale my late residence in the City of Lexington, containing 38 ACRES, and situated directly west of the Counthouse, on the Curd's road, (Main Cross street) binding near one hundred poles on said road. The improvements are valuable; consisting of a comm comfortable Dwellinghouse, Kitchen, Meathous &c. all of brick, and new: a good Stable, Corneith, &c.; within 15 feet of the house is a Well of nevertailing water, with a Print, if there is better water in the city or its vicinity, I have never Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J.

Sheridan, on Main Street, opposite the Masonic Hall, where JAMES L. HICKMAN.
Lexington, March 22, 1837. 12-16

> NEW FIRM In the Boot & Shoe Business.

IIE Subscribers having formed a Copartner ship under the name and style of Vanpelt & Franklin. Will carry on the above busines in all its branches at the old stand of S. B. VANPELT, on upper St., next door to the Intelligencer Office.

They manufacture every description of fine Ladies' and Gentleman's Shoes, Boots, Bootees Gaiter Boots, Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

And Lasting Work of every kind, together with COARSE SHOES AND BOOTS. They also keep constantly on hand a large sup-dly of Eastern made SHOES, BOOTS, &c. &c. If the very best quality, which they warrant to heir customers Their assortment at present in as large as any in the city, comprising every variety of style and price-so that those who favor them with a call may be assured of heing suited: They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage and the custom of their friends.

them with a call may be assued of heing suited:
They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage and the custom of their friends.

S. B. VANPELT,
II. B. FRANKLIN.

Lex., Feb 11, 1837—7-1f

S. B. VANPELT respectfully requests his former customers who are in arrears, to call and settle out their accounts, as it is necessary for the old hooks to be closed. In hopes that none will slight this invitation.

The hopes that none will strict the settle of the Association Race Course, Lex ingum, at the low price of \$30 due within the season, which will require the 1st of July, if not paid then \$35 will be required; \$50 to in mressent to him—fine lots for more divent to marks sent to him—fine lots for more to foal in will be furnished, and an evec. It bline grass pasture gratis and grainful at cost, with the strictest intention by the proprietor in certification.

M. THOMPSON.

March 1837.—14-11stJuly.

JANES HARCH MANUFACTURER OF



AHOGANY, Walnut, Cane Back, Spring Seat, Cane Seat, Fancy, Windson, Spring Seat, and Boston Rock. ing, and all other kinds of CHAIRS; Spring Seat and Plain SOFAS; SETTEES &c. &c., and every description of CARINET FURNITURE, Such as Bureaus, Side-Boards, Tables, Beilsteads, &c. &c.

Limestone St., 2d door above the Juil. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. His work is made of the very best materials, and made by workmen inferior to nune in the

Rotanic Medicines: DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr Coruell's old stand lias removed to Dr Cornell's old stand Linestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign of the Gohlen Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional business. He has received a well selected nud.

Cloths and Cassimeres,
Summer Goods fur Gentlemen,
Queensware, China, Hardware and Groceies, &c.

They respectfully invite their friends and the
public in general, to give them a call.

SAMPL. ROBINSON, & Co.
Lex. april 27, 1837—17-3 in.

DOCTOR HOLLAND'S SECP

Shext door to the Post Office, his RESIDENCE is nt Brennan's Hutel, and his
DETERMINATION is to do his Best.

DETERMINATION is to do his Best.

Lex. april 26, 1837.—17-3 m.

General assortment of

B O T A N IC MEDICIN'ES,
All of which are warranted gennine. Diaphore
etic, Composition, Spice Bitlers, and Nervine,
one dollar per pound. He makes am keeps
contained for all cutaneous diseases—diseases—diseases of the skin and scortions diseases, &c.

It is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. Howare's improved system of Botanic Medicine.
Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis's stimulating linement,
an infallible care for Cronp, &c.

April 25 1837—17-tf.

Fayette Co., Jane 1, 1837.—20-4t.

CHAUMIERE.

Improved places in Kentucky,

FOR SALE. In Jessamine County, 81 miles from Lexington HE Subscriber, offers for sale C H A U-M I E R E, his present residence, in Jessa. mine Co. Ky, Sh miles South of Lexington; con-taining 400 acres of Land improved by the late Col. David Meade; as to soil and water, inferi-

or in none in the State, and attached thereto are Alsu--600 Acres, in Ohio co. unimproved. Teims; One third, in hand--The balance in

ne and two years. The purchaser can have in the sale if wanted, all my STOCK AND FARMING UTEN-SILS such as are to be generally found on a place of the size, and improved like Chaumiere WM. ROBARDS.

March 2 1837 .- 9-tf LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

Insurance Company Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky irs March last.

CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!



Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boars, and their Cangogs against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or fur life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advan

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders: THOMAS SMITH, President.

JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN NORTON, WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, Directors, M. C. JOHNSON JOEL HIGGINS

A. O. NEWTON, Sectry. THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor. Lex Sept 23, 1836-58-16

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, TURF REGISTER. PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in ad vance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. M. TRUMBULL, Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co. Sept. 15, 1836--55-tf. BLACKSMITHING



JOHN R. SHAW ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above husiness in all its various branches. His shop is immediately opposite the residence of Jeremiah Marphy, Sen. just above the jail, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and

Also-WIIITESMITIIING done at same Lex Jan 1837--4-tf THE TURF HORSE COLUMBUS,

BY OSCAR,
DAM BY IMPORTED DUNGANNON. Sire of Eliza Bailey, Mary McFarland, Houston, Romalnons, Remas, Jasper, Nashville Maid and several others, who will make their



M. D. FLYNT.

SADDLE, HARNESS AND LRUAK MANUFACTURER, Main-Street, Lexington Ky., one door above the Library,



Lexington, and the public in general, that he continues to arry on the above husiness in all its vanous branches. He intents to manufacture at articles in his line, of good quality, and in point of workmanship and stock not to be surpassed in the city or elsewhere. He will keep constantly on hand and fur sale, a variety of Fine Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suddies;

pecifully in-

ness; Hard Leather Trunks, a Superior article, And various other kinds-all of the latest and nost approved patterns. (CAll articles in his-

Fine Coach, Gig, and Break ilar-

line made in order. Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call aml examine for themselves. He